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THOROUGH INQUIRY INTO ACTIVITIES OF BREWERS ASSURED

United States Senate Sub-Committee on Judiciary to Uncover All Evidence Regarding Alleged Unpatriotic Leanings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After many weeks of wavering and indecision the United States Senate Sub-Committee on the Judiciary, appointed under the Jones resolution, to investigate the alleged illegal activities of brewery and liquor organizations in the United States, decided on Wednesday to undertake a thorough investigation and to uncover every trace of evidence regarding propaganda and alleged unpatriotic leanings.

The investigation now assured means the committee will reveal to the public the extent to which newspapers in this country were financed by disloyal brewers and enemy aliens. It means that the case of The Washington Times, which A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, declared was bought by a certain combination of brewers, will be thoroughly investigated, and that Arthur Brisbane, the editor and owner of The Times, will be a witness.

This decision was reached after an executive session at which some of the evidence already before the committee was discussed. After the session Senator Overman, chairman of the subcommittee, declared that the investigation would proceed forthwith and that every scrap of evidence and every charge made would be gone into, even if it took 12 months to uncover it all. The hearings will be open to the public and there will be, it is declared, no attempt or disposition to shield any party or parties, however powerful the interests behind them may be.

The first meeting is to be held on Tuesday of next week. It is probable that Alexander Konta of New York, who was specifically mentioned by the Washington Times and whose letter to Dr. Bernard Dernburg outlining the financial status of metropolitan newspapers was printed along with the documents bearing on the purchase of The Washington Times, will be called, as a witness.

Mr. Konta submitted recently to the committee an affidavit in which he denied any connection with the alleged activities of the brewers and their willingness to finance propaganda papers so long as these papers were not unfavorable to the liquor interests. The Washington Times is by no means the only paper that will be investigated. There has been a good deal of newspaper manipulation in other sections of the country and particularly in Wisconsin where several papers recently changed hands. In Milwaukee, intimations have reached the committee that these purchases would bear investigation. It may be mentioned here that men of high standing who took a prominent part in the investigation of the German-American Alliance have recommended that some papers in this particular section of the country should be included in the pending investigation.

The decision of the committee was unexpected in some quarters. There has been much hesitation and some disinclination, it is believed, to undertake an exhaustive investigation. Several of the members of the committee, however, are already familiar with the alleged sinister activities of the brewers, and their influence counted for much. Powerful outside interests attempted to kill the investigation in the bud, but representations from disinterested sources and an insistent public opinion demanded that political considerations should not interfere with an inquiry connected with matters of wide national interest.

The election being over and done with, Democrats feel that if political reputations are besmirched by the investigation the brewery politicians who will figure in it will not by any means be confined to the Democratic Party. It has been intimated that some 500 names would be on one way or another be implicated in the pending inquiry. Some of these names are well known and occupy prominent positions, it is understood, in both political parties. The committee, it was intimated, would carry on its work irrespective of the danger to politicians' reputations.

The name of Victor L. Berger, elected to Congress by a Wisconsin district, will figure in the investigation. The question has already been raised as to whether Mr. Berger would be permitted to take his seat, as he is now under indictment under the Espionage Act. It has been alleged that Mr. Brisbane is or has been part owner of the paper conducted by Mr. Berger in Milwaukee, and the investigation of The Washington Times will undoubtedly lead to the investigation of Mr. Berger's paper.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND PEACE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although no official announcement has been made of the fact, it is understood that President Wilson will attend at least the opening sessions of the peace conference if conditions here at the time enable him to leave the capital.

PREVENTION OF POGROMS URGED

Appeal Is Issued to American and Allied Governments to Take Immediate Steps to Protect Jews in Eastern Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Julian W. Mack, president of the Zionist organization of America, and Louis Marshall, chairman of the American Jewish Committee, have appealed to the American and allied governments to take immediate steps for intervention to prevent a series of pogroms which they believe are about to be inflicted upon the Jews in Eastern Europe. This action is based on the following cable message received by the Zionist organization from its bureau in Copenhagen:

"Received alarming news from absolutely reliable sources that the Jews of all Eastern European countries are threatened by the greatest danger of pogroms. Riots in the various countries and approaching demobilization of armies are leading to general anarchy, of which the Jews will be the first victims.

"A wild agitation is being conducted which is arousing the basest instincts everywhere, especially in Rumania and in Poland. In the Rumanian paper Duminica Poporulul, which is circulated by the authorities amongst the peasantry, the Minister of Education recommends cruel practices to force the Jews to emigrate. The notorious politician, Mile, preaches boycott against aliens, meaning the Jews, and advocates measures severer than those that are included in the Polish boycott. Posters have been put up everywhere, inciting the population to slaughter the Jews. Massacres are expected to break out any moment. The Black Hundred are receiving arms from the army, while it is impossible to organize a Jewish self defense because of lack of arms.

"In Poland there is also a pogrom agitation. At Warsaw, Jews are being attacked in the streets; shops are being demolished. Pogroms exceeding in horror those that occurred in Russia in 1905 are dreaded. The chief commander of the Polish forces, General Vitulski, in a proclamation issued on Oct. 8, denounced the Jews, and demanded as hostages all representatives of corporations and municipal councils, all rabbis and the directors of Jewish schools and synagogues, who are to be shot the moment there is any Bolshevik activity in the city. "In this hour of panic and agony, the Jewish population is seeking protection from cruel excesses, and regards as its only hope immediate and effective international intervention. We ask that the governments make clear that the claims of only such nations by their treatment of national minorities prove worthy of political national independence. We urge immediate action because only this can save millions of Jews from the terrible danger confronting them."

KING ALBERT TO ENTER BRUSSELS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—King Albert is expected to enter Brussels on Friday, his fête day.

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LABOR TO SIT AT THE PEACE TABLE

British Prime Minister Says Mr. Barnes Will Be Nominated as Labor Representative—Labor Representation in Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A specially convened Labor Party conference meets on Thursday to decide whether Labor representatives shall remain in the national government or leave their posts on the dissolution of Parliament, and to discuss Labor's representation at the peace conference.

Regarding the latter question, the joint subcommittee of the party executive and of the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee met Mr. Lloyd George on his return from France, and pointed out that Labor expected to be represented at the peace conference in fulfillment of a pledge made it after the formation of the Coalition Government.

The Premier replied that Mr. Barnes would be nominated as Labor's representative while he remained in the Cabinet, but Mr. Lloyd George is reported as having questioned the wisdom of the proposed concurrent international session. In Labor circles, however, it is believed that the Allied Ministers will discuss the question of a world Labor conference at their next meeting.

Regarding Labor's future association in the Government, meetings between the Party executive and the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee revealed differences. The majority of the executive held that Labor's connection with the Government should cease with Parliament's dissolution, whereas Parliamentary members opposed the severance until actual ratification of the Peace treaty, whilst the minority of the official Labor movement held that the severance must come when the armistice was signed.

A subsequent statement on the party's behalf pronounces that the coming electoral contest is such a manifest challenge to the Labor Party to prove its claim to be the people's party that its leaders' desire to fight the election on independent lines is easily understandable. The statement adds that a strong view prevails that the party should be free, after the general election, to promote its reconstruction policy as effectively as the parliamentary situation will permit. The Coalition Government's calling of a general election for the choosing of a parliament to conduct the country's business after the war is also considered a violation of the understanding on which the party entered the coalition, Labor being opposed to an election until the war is really over.

Meanwhile the attitude toward the question of Labor's actual representation in the government, Mr. J. R. Clynes, is clear from a speech he made on Sunday, declaring that Labor repeatedly pledged itself to act with the Coalition Government until the end of the war, and the war would have ended only when the peace terms were signed. At the conference, Labor rightly claimed representation. If, Mr. Clynes declared, Labor breaks its pledge to back up the government until Labor has itself shared in arrangements and signing of peace, Labor may have forfeited the right it has secured to be at the peace table. If it is proper for Labor men to cooperate in the signing of peace, it cannot be wrong for them to remain at the posts in the government until that period is reached. At no moment since the war began, was national unity and subordination of party conditions to national welfare more urgent than now. Thursday's decision would be momentous, Mr. Clynes concluded, and the delegates at the conference should, on that occasion, at least act as they knew the Labor Party's 4,000,000 members would desire, and not as a few thousand members were demanding.

ALLIED FLEET IS AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British Admiralty announced this evening, that an allied fleet passed through the Dardanelles on Tuesday. Anglo-Indian forces will occupy the Turkish forts. The fleet arrived at Constantinople at 7 a. m. today.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French and British destroyers, Mangini and Shark, entered the Dardanelles on Monday on their way to Constantinople. Allied flags are hoisted over the consulates at Alexandretta.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from reliable quarters that the allied fleet is through the Dardanelles, but the Sea of Marmara, which is mine-strewn, will take time to clear.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SWITZERLAND

Federal Council Declaration Favors Social Reforms Obtained by Constitutional Means—No Disorders Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—A general strike, except among post, telegraph and custom officials, has begun everywhere, without disorders. In an appeal to the Swiss people, the Federal Council declares for social reforms, but by constitutional, not revolutionary, means, and appeals to the people, as citizens of a free democracy, to achieve their will through the institutions and laws provided.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Switzerland's general strike, which began this week, has objects that are revolutionary and political rather than economic, and has had direct incitement from the Bolshevik organization in Russia, according to Hans Sulzer, Swiss Minister to the United States. Though without information as to the progress of the movement, he expressed confidence on Wednesday that it would fail to break down the present Swiss Government, which he said had the support of the overwhelming proportion of the population.

"For some time there have been great industrial unrest and unemployment in Switzerland, due to general world conditions, and intensified by our general location," Mr. Sulzer said. "Food has been insufficient and raw material has not been obtainable with which to keep all plants employed. Then there are 30,000 deserters and undesirable aliens from belligerent countries harbored in and around Zurich, where trouble has centered. The Russian Bolshevik Government, though not recognized, has had a representative in the country, who was tolerated upon his agreement to refrain from propaganda against our democratic form of government. This promise he did not keep, but instead engaged more or less openly in agitation."

"Affairs culminated when the Swiss Government ordered troops into Zurich to maintain order, which was done last week. The Socialist Committee, which controls the Central Labor organizations, ordered the government to remove the soldiers or face a general strike, to begin on Sunday. Naturally, my government would not be dictated to in any such fashion. The strike followed."

"The Swiss Parliament has now been called to meet immediately. I am without information as to developments since, but I believe that the strike either has failed, or will do so very shortly, since it cannot hope for the general support of the Swiss."

"Mr. Sulzer has received a copy of the manifesto addressed to the Swiss people by the Federal Council on Nov. 8, when troops were ordered out, explaining the step as necessary to cope with the situation created by certain groups of newspapers which openly and secretly threaten to repeat in Switzerland the revolutionary experiments of Russia."

The Bolshevik mission to Switzerland refused to leave in accordance with the orders given it by the Swiss Government and was expelled from Berne by military force, according to diplomatic dispatches received here on Wednesday. Tuesday noon a detachment of soldiers barred the street in front of the house occupied by the mission, while three motor trucks backed up to the sidewalk. All the Russian possessions were thrown into the carts, while a crowd hooted at Bolshevik emissaries who tried to protest.

STRASSBURG TO BE OCCUPIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—General Mangin, who was at the head of the divisions which beat the Crown Prince's armies in July, will occupy Strassburg.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR GIVES UP THRONE

Abdication of Emperor Charles Is Officially Announced in Vienna—The Royal Family Leaves the Capital

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—According to dispatches reaching here the abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria has been officially announced in Vienna.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The Emperor with his family left Vienna on Monday for Eckartsau and a civil guard occupied the War Ministry and royal castles owing to rumors of a monarchical counter-revolution.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In the abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria, Hungary the Paris press sees an event which may lead to important consequences as his action marks the final rupture in the dynastic bond which has held together for centuries peoples having little mutual sympathy. The Matin says that the allied governments should study the position which they will assume toward the attachment of German-Austria to the German Republic. It argues that if German-Austria is permitted to join the new Germany it should share in the responsibilities of Germany.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—A Vienna message cites a proclamation by former Emperor Charles, countersigned by Dr. Lammach, acknowledging German-Austria's decision to form a separate state and relinquishing participation in the state's administration.

Disputes on Armistice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Laibach message reports on the Laibach National Government's instructions. A deputation went to Adelsberg on Nov. 7 to intervene with the Italian commanders. The message states that from the ensuing negotiations, it appears that misunderstandings exist concerning the interpretation of the armistice conditions, the Italians maintaining that the Austro-Hungarian army should surrender the entire war matériel, except the personal arms, whereas the latter holds that only half its heavy war matériel should be surrendered. The Italians threaten reprisals.

The message continues that the National Government considers the armistice conditions non-existent for the Jugo-Slavs' independent state, and that the Austro-Hungarian army does in fact not exist.

Hence all war matériel in the Jugo-Slavs' state should be left in the Jugo-Slav Government's possession until the peace conference. The National Government has asked the Jugo-Slav Government of Agrum to request the Entente powers to abstain from occupying Jugo-Slav territory, or to have occupation undertaken by Italian troops.

Italians Hold Brenner Pass

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Vienna message reports that the Italians have occupied the Brenner Pass, the Bavarian troops having left.

Austrians Join Republic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Vienna message announces that the State Council has adopted a bill proclaiming the Republic of German Austria as part of the German Republic.

Serbian Troops in Bosnia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Belgrade message announces the formation of the Bosnian National Council at Sarajevo. The Serbian Government immediately opened communication with the Bosnians, and dispatched Serbian troops to Bosnia, at their request.

Political Future of Trieste

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Dr. Benjumin Vosnjak, member of the Jugo-Slav Committee at London, filed on Wednesday with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a memorandum urging the United States to work out the political future of the inhabitants of Trieste and the surrounding territory occupied by Italy as a result of the armistice with Austria-Hungary. He claims that the territory is largely made up of Jugo-Slavs.

Dr. Vosnjak proposed that the occupational army be composed of American troops and that a plebiscite under the auspices of this government be held for the purpose of determining upon the form of government to be established there. Such a plan, he said, would "bring a dangerous political problem to its natural solution."

CONTROL OF LUMBER INDUSTRY DEPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
SEATTLE, Washington—A telegram has been sent by the Pacific Northwest Loggers Bureau to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War for the United States, John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production and Col. Bruce P. Disque, who is in command of The Spruce Production Division, Signal Corps, United States Army, urging that all cost-plus aeroplane-material operations be forthwith canceled as being wasteful and demoralizing to the lumber interest of the Northwest. It reads as follows:

"At a meeting held at Seattle on Nov. 11, 1918, of the Pacific Northwest Loggers Bureau, composed of the operators on Puget Sound, Grays Harbor, Columbia River and outlying districts, whose input represents about 3,000,000,000 feet annually, it was unanimously resolved that the urgency of spruce for aeroplane production having now passed, it is recommended and urged that all cost-plus aeroplane-material operations be forthwith canceled as wasteful, extravagant and now not in the public interest, as well as greatly demoralizing to the lumber interest of the entire Northwest. Further that the investigation recommended in the report of Mr. Charles E. Hughes be promptly made. Also wire sent your industry board as follows: 'We express to the War Industries Board our profound and positive objection to any further or continued control or regulations of the logging industry of Oregon and Washington now that the emergency created by war has ceased. This declaration is prompted by the wire addressed to the lumber industry received from Captain Selfridge of the lumber committee of the War Industries Board of Washington, D. C.'"

STEEL MEN PLAN FOR READJUSTMENT

Representatives of Industry Meet With War Industries Board—Continuance of Federal Control Is Said to Be Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first large industrial movement since the armistice was signed looking toward a fundamental reconstruction of the basic industries of the United States, took place in Washington on Wednesday. Representatives of the Iron and Steel Institute, which includes most of the important men engaged in the manufacture of steel, met with representatives of the War Industries Board to confer on the immediate future of the steel business in this country. Bernard M. Baruch presided. Among the steel manufacturers present were Judge E. H. Gary, James A. Farrell, E. A. Clarke, A. C. Dinkey, Willis L. King, L. E. Block, J. A. Campbell, E. G. Grace, John A. Topping, A. F. Huston, H. G. Dalton, James B. Bonner and J. A. Burden. Both national and international trade conditions were taken under consideration, and all arguments were based on the maintenance of industrial stability. In the course of the discussion it was brought out that the men in the steel industry are in favor of a continuance for some time of government supervision of industry.

The change from a highly developed war basis to peace conditions will necessitate the making of many changes in the steel mills. Cancellations and changes in war contracts will have to be made, but owing to the nature of the steel business, which were classified as non-essentials during the war, the mills probably will be kept busy, especially as there are many lines, which are thoroughly depleted.

It is expected also that federal, state and municipal enterprises which have been held up will now be resumed, calling for large orders of steel. The demand from abroad for reconstruction work is expected to be heavy, and this is already taking shape. With these prospects, the steel manufacturers believe that the transition can be accomplished with little disorder and delay. The discussion was informal, but its spirit was one of cooperation between the men in charge with government supervision, and those engaged in private enterprise.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA THANKS AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Dowager Queen Alexandra of England has sent the following cable message of thanks to the American Committee of Queen Alexandra's Kitcheners Memorial and Alleny Foundation Fund, in acknowledgment of the sum of \$10,000 sent to her on the anniversary of the birthday of King Edward VII:

"Please convey my sincere thanks to all those who subscribed the most generous sum of £2000 to the Kitcheners Memorial Fund. I am deeply touched at the anniversary of my beloved husband's birthday being chosen as the day on which to send this gift."

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS

PARIS, France (Wednesday) (Havas)—Holland has consented to carry on the work of repatriating allied prisoners of war now held in Germany.

VIEWS ON KAISER'S CULPABILITY GIVEN BY MEN WHO KNOW

"Tempestuous Contradictions" of Former Emperor's Character and His Share in Opening War Discussed by Diplomats

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LONDON, England—Some four years ago, sitting in the room of one of the leading statesmen of Europe, I asked him to what extent, in his opinion, the Kaiser was responsible for the war? "I don't know," he replied, with a shrug of his shoulders, "and what is more I don't think anybody else knows, or ever will know. Why I could ring my bell, and send for papers which would prove to you beyond question that he was entirely responsible; and then I could ring it again, and send for other papers which would prove to you equally clearly that he was innocent of it. The simple fact is," he continued, in request for an explanation of the apparent contradiction, "that the trouble we have had with the Kaiser has always been the same trouble that he never could for a week remain in the same frame of mind. I have known him to visit this country, and charm everybody by his apparent genuine regard for its institutions and people, and, speaking personally, I believe that at that moment he felt every thing he said. And then he would take the train, and when you next heard of him in another capital, perhaps only 48 hours later, he was traducing the country he had just left, and expressing the same eager friendship and appreciation of the country he was then visiting, which might be almost at daggers drawn with the country he had just left. He was a man, in short, of tempestuous contradictions, he must have led his own Foreign Office an appalling dance."

"Why then do you say," I asked, "that his part in the war never will be discovered?" "I say so," replied the statesman, who had enjoyed intimate dealings directly with the Kaiser for a great number of years, "because it is a Hohenzollern trait. Prince Henry acted exactly in the same way, and the Crown Prince varied not a single iota from either of them. Do you remember that when the Crown Prince went to India he expressed such unutterable admiration of the British Raj? Yet it is generally conceded today that his mission was after the nature of the gentleman whom Joshua sent into Canaan. It was so, too, with Prince Henry's mission to the United States, and so with his visit to England just before the war broke out. His method, visible sign of intense friendship, in no way in accord with the inward spiritual grace of his real convictions. The fact is that the whole German Government has acted so many parts that it is impossible today to tell how much any of them may have been responsible for anything that was done. But the Kaiser was, in a way, the worst of the whole lot, because his position was the most responsible, and his conduct the least reliable."

A couple of years after that conversation I was sitting one day with a famous British diplomatist, in the veranda of his house, on the American coast. It was an absolute perfect evening, with the Atlantic splashing with all the gentleness of restrained power against the rocks, and with a sky which hardly showed a fleck of cloud in its intense blueness. Once again, as we talked, the question of the Kaiser cropped up. Remembering my earlier conversation with the statesman in Europe I asked the diplomatist what he thought about the Kaiser. "The Kaiser?" he said, slowly and thoughtfully. "There was a day when I knew him better though I have met him and talked to him often since. It was the day when I was a young diplomatist in Berlin, one of the secretaries to the embassy there, and one incident is impressed upon my mind above all others. It was my duty then, amongst other things, to take the letters of Queen Victoria direct to the Crown Princess Frederick, whom you know as well as I do, was the Princess Royal of England. One day I went to the palace, with a packet of letters, and was shown unceremoniously into her apartments. She was walking violently up and down the room, in a condition of intense excitement, and as I came in at the door she exclaimed, 'Did you meet my son as he went out?' And I replied that I had met Prince William in the passage, and that he seemed somewhat in a hurry. 'He has just been here with me,' she replied, 'talking more like a madman than anything else, raging with fury against all things English, and promising war and nothing but war when he is Kaiser. I tell you, none of you begin to know that young man. What he says he means, and I tell you most solemnly, as his mother, that if he ever comes to the throne he will ruin this country.' I have often thought of that scene, the diplomatist went on, 'since the war began. How is it all going to work out? Is the prophecy of the Crown Princess Frederick, the Empress Frederick as she afterward became, coming true, and will there some day be a terrific debacle in Berlin, with the Kaiser a fugitive or a prisoner of the mob?'

In the days that have passed since

M. HUMBERT ASKS IMMEDIATE TRIAL

In the Meantime Senate Discusses Question of Raising Parliamentary Immunity to Prefer Extreme Charge Against Him

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The document in which Lieutenant Mornet stated the case for the advancement of the charges against M. Charles Humbert, former director of the Journal, and asked for the raising of the parliamentary immunity which M. Humbert in the ordinary way enjoys as Senator, in order that the extreme charge might be pursued against him, was still being keenly discussed—being in its first state of novelty and a peculiarly sharp, incisive statement, full of deep and ominous suggestion as to future possibilities with these affairs—when M. Humbert made an answer and a protest, addressing it, not to the newspapers or to his lawyer, as is a common custom with inculpates, but to M. Savary, president of the senatorial commission which considers these matters of authorization of prosecution against its members. It is vigorous, and has produced a certain effect, but its argument is somewhat rambling. M. Humbert, it is said, vies with M. Caillaux in producing what, for the time being, to those who are not behind the scenes, are apparently plausible explanations.

M. Humbert never ceases to complain of the slowness of the proceedings against him, and once again he appeals to the Senate to "facilitate, without delay, the work of justice." "I have been accused," he says, "of blackmail, of commerce with the enemy and with corruption. The blackmail charge has disappeared from the list of the proceedings. I do not know that a decision has been taken, but I understand that they do not like to be reminded that at the outset they described my repeated accusations against my so-called accomplices as blackmail. Is it to similar scruples that I must attribute the inexplicable slowness of the investigation into the crime of corruption? Upon the initiative of M. Millies-Lacroix, who was good enough to receive my application, the committee des marches has demanded the return of the investigation commission sent to America more than seven months ago. I await them, and justice itself, in this particular case, awaits me, indeed, a proof, but the appearance of it. I did not cause the younger Lenoir to deceive. I have not, in complicity with Mr. Schwab, trafficked in public money. There are two sets of facts that they no longer dare to invoke against me. I take notice of it, and I recall that a minute inquiry conducted by an expert on behalf of the tribunal, after having searched through the whole of my life, announces without comment the legitimate origin of all the sums of money found in my possession.

"The legend of the 'tripotages' learnedly advanced against me has collapsed. But in the matter of commerce or intelligence with the enemy the analysis of intentions permits of further consideration. Evidently psychology is a vast domain then responsibility. Twice I have been cheated; it is too much. 'A mistake might once be allowed; but one does not permit it to be repeated.' The author of this observation disregards the fact that each time—by different means but equally certain—I have been cleared of all suspicion.

"The report of the government commissioner contains new elements—an argument, a hypothesis and a denunciation. The argument is fair; it would be bad grace on my part to refuse to recognize it. I ask who is the author of it. Enemy intermediaries for the acquisition of a great journal, Lenoir, Desouches and Bolo were not qualified to assume the management of such an enterprise. This evidence has impressed me for a long time past, and I said so to the prosecution. How could they conclude that I was to benefit by this arrangement, since it is known by a particular document that in June, 1915, the date of the Schoeller contract, Lenoir and Desouches had determined to place at the head of the Journal a well-known publicist whose name you will find in the front rank of my adversaries. From the outset they had it in mind to get me out of the place. Their intention has not been denied. They told it to witnesses who have given evidence upon it. Correspondence of theirs which has been taken possession of makes formal expression of it. Up to the time when I was able to drive them away myself, they did not cease to prosecute their scheme. And as to Bolo, the prosecutor knows very well by what means—revealed by the proceedings—he hoped to expose me.

"The hypothesis is false. It is asked if I had not been the instrument of M. Caillaux. No! Neither his nor anyone's. How does this suspicion come about? A report prepared by General Denigès calls to the mind of the King of Spain a recollection—erroneous—of the audience he gave me. I was the 'apologist for Caillaux.' It is false. It is possible that in the course of that interview, questioned by the King about this politician as upon other men and other matters, I expressed myself in favorable terms, because, in the presence of a neutral sovereign I consider that I should have committed a gross blunder in employing any other language concerning a French statesman of much account. But I am sure that Alphonso XIII has not retained of this rapid dialogue the impression attributed to him. Do you not think that, if the evidence of the head of a foreign state might be added

to the argument, it ought to be asked of him and not of a third person? "I have never been a friend of M. Caillaux. I do not think that at that time I saw him. I have never attached myself to his policy. I would have refused to do so if I had been asked, and I owe it to the truth to recognize that I was never asked in that sense. The information emanates from a traitor. Criticism hesitates; it is still timid, and I invite it to declare itself. They do not dare to impute as a crime against me the speech of July 13, 1914, which the Senate adopted and the preparation of which during three years was made under your eyes. But a translation was found in German of a book that I wrote in 1907. Perhaps it is no longer worth while to insinuate that, perhaps, in arousing the vigilance of public opinion on the importance of the forts and places of Verdun, Toul, Belfort, Longwy, Montmedy, and Maubeuge, I was exerting myself for the benefit of the enemy. Are they unaware that my publisher announced in 1908 that he had disposed of the rights of translation in my work, as he had done in the cases of Driant, of Barrès, and of Deroulède, who have not, I imagine, refused their royalties? Or do they suppose that a book useful—let us suppose—to the schemes of the enemy would not be allowed to cross our frontier when the author had by contract forbidden its translation?

"The truth is that my work is not mine; it is the work of the army. I myself was only the faithful echo of its anxiety for twenty years, and that honor satisfies my modesty. Soldiers who rose from the ranks, or came from the great schools, applied to the same task, inventors ignored and lost in grief, glorious generals who every day offered and today still offer a harvest of victory to their country, responsible leaders of our destiny who for the public welfare trusted me with the secrets of their uneasiness—they are legion—all these have inspired me. Today I suffer, but I have pleasure in suffering when I pay this tribute to the common enterprise, without permitting my adversaries to attack them through me."

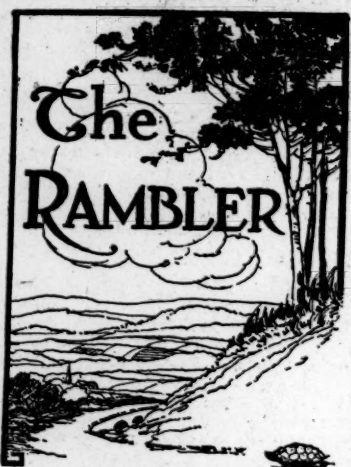
Near the conclusion of this epistle to the Senate M. Humbert quotes from urgent appeals made to him by prominent personages to take strong action. It is stated that Lieutenant Mornet and Captain Bouchardon have had a long conference upon the subject of the further course of procedure in this affair.

LORD MILNER WANTS INDUSTRIAL UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Viscount Milner was the principal guest at a dinner given recently at the Criterion Restaurant by the National Alliance of Employers and Employed. Mr. Frederick Huth Jackson, chairman of the alliance, presided. The policy of the alliance, he said, was briefly that responsibility for the treatment of industrial problems and difficulties during demobilization and afterward should fall upon employers and workers through their respective representatives. The alliance had no politics. Their sole object was to help the country to cope successfully with the problems that would arise during the period of transition from war to peace output and afterward. They wished to create a better feeling between capital and labor and they desired employers and employed to recognize that their interests were identical and not antagonistic, and to work for the welfare of their country.

Viscount Milner, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, declared that the spirit of fellowship among men of different classes was more important than any machinery in the world. He honestly believed, Lord Milner said, that a vastly improved social and industrial condition of the country was possible. He did not overlook the difficulties, but the prize was there if they had the determination and the public spirit to attain it. Greatly as the condition of large masses of the people had improved during the war, Lord Milner said, people were looking forward to still further improvements, and would demand a very much higher standard of living. It might be asked how, in view of the waste and destruction caused by the war, it would be possible to bring about a better condition of wages, housing, education, and a much higher standard of comfort. It was a big problem, he admitted, but the war had shown how, given better organization and less waste, the productive power of the country could be enormously increased. He had no doubt whatever that the output of the country and of the empire could be enormously increased when production was diverted to things intended for the happiness and comfort of mankind instead of for its destruction. There were many lions in the path, however. The most formidable was the danger of the country not being able to free itself from the bad traditions of the past and failing to rise to a higher and more humane conception of industrial relations between people in the same industry. The danger was that they might slip back into the old party fight and the old social cleavage. In solving industrial difficulties, Lord Milner said, it seemed to him that they must depend largely upon the feeling of fellowship between the two parties, which was something stronger than merely material interest. All the machinery of industrial conciliation, of which they had heard so much, was not so important as the spirit of fellowship among men of different classes meeting together constantly to discuss the difficulties which they had to face in common, and the difficulties that divided them. That spirit of fellowship, Lord Milner added, was more important than any machinery in the world.



On Excused Neglect

I had been tramping through the woods all the morning quite alone. The absolute exhilaration that invariably attends the very last of the autumn was upon me. It held me fast. "The sound of the leaves on the ground, the color of the bare branches on a turquoise sky, the quick snatch of amber or flame where a small bunch of leaves was still held triumphantly against the blue! The keen discovery of distant hills or valleys, the fact, suddenly thrust upon me, that the river was visible through the boughs, these things and a thousand other disclosures and promises filled my thought all the morning to the exclusion of other ideas. Time counts for so little in the woods. Their spirit is infectious. And in their excellent company one snatches a share of their comforting indifference to times and seasons. What matter, with the sky overhead, whether it is night or day, summer or winter, spring or autumn, rain or shine? Every season is equally to be enjoyed. Each, in turn, delectable—indispensable—and fresh—eternally fresh. I was just idling along, noting a thing here and there, when the poetic proceedings of a downy woodpecker caught my eye, and I stood entranced. Just then, to my surprise, I heard a footstep among the leaves. I guessed immediately who it was, and turned to meet him. "Hello," he said, "wasting time, of course."

"On the contrary," I answered, "laying it out to usury."

"Bosh," he said unceremoniously. "Stop." I put my hand on his arm. "Be reasonable, at least—enjoy—that is—if you are capable of it—enjoy the thoroughness of that bird."

"Oh," he said with sudden interest, changing his tone, "how delicious—the whiteness of it, the soft, quick movements—his red patches—"

"Yes," I agreed, pleased to have amused him. "How much you miss in mooning through the morning—at a desk—thinking!"

"Oh, fools and blind," he remarked pleasantly, leaning back on his stick and watching the woodpecker intently. Then, as if suddenly remembering me, he added the remainder of the quotation, "when will ye understand?"

"Confound it," I said. "I'm not attempting to understand and don't want to."

"Just as well," he answered provokingly. "I say," he went on, looking up again at the woodpecker who was creeping carefully over every branch, "he is assiduous, and I suppose his only reward will be the answer of a good conscience, eh?"

"Perhaps," I answered carelessly. "Don't you know?" he said, emphasizing the "know" and—waiting for an answer, glancing at me sideways, added, "Is it possible?—and in the woods every day." Looking over my head as if I was not there.

"You mean," I began rather lamely. But standing on my dignity ended with, "I'm not a naturalist. I'm out to enjoy myself and not to engage in ornithological vagaries."

He laughed at that, and we walked on together, I feeling rather at a disadvantage. The jollity of the morning was eclipsed. My companion was interesting but out of place.

"Sleep well, my friend," he said by way of answer. "How was it old Dr. Watts put it? 'Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep.'"

"No," I said, delighted to catch him out. "That was Solomon."

"No matter! 'Twill serve," he replied.

"And the application?" I asked tentatively.

"You'll have time to think that out," he said, "without—disturbance. Me—I'm off."

"Going?" I exclaimed.

"Back to the city to do some real work," he said calmly. "I have considered it," he went on, evidently quoting.

"And find a longer stay is but excused neglect; to mind one path and stray into another, or to none cannot be love; When shall that traveler come home That will not move?"

"I don't understand you," I said wearily. "Already you bore me to distraction with your eternal work. Surely," I continued, "it's good to play sometimes."

"You," he made a thrust at me with his stick, "you play all the time. You're perfectly consistent, you accomplish a magnificent leisure filled with the rottenness of arguments."

"Base your contention on something less absurd," I said, "I am a busy man." He knew this. So I did not trouble to defend myself further. But I was anxious to gather the drift of his talk. He would have lapsed into silence if I had permitted it.

"Tell me," I began, "when shall that traveler come home that will not move?"

"Those are the words," he assented. "Will not move?" I asked.

"Look neither to the right hand nor to the left. Work first and everything else—with a gesture—'nowhere. He'd get something done, you know.'"

"No break?" I asked.

"No break," he said, "as long as there is work."

Somehow the attitude of the man

M. CLEMENCEAU AS A YOUNG MAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"A fine, pugnacious, tenacious young Frenchman possessed of the ability to make any occasion, however exacting. That was the impression he made on all who knew him, I think, and I for one, felt quite sure of France when he came into power this time, that he would hold on until the completely victorious end, and unconditional surrender of the Hun." So spoke the sculptor, William R. O'Donovan, who knew the leader of France of today, when as a young man, a Republican in monarchical France, unpopular in his native land because he insisted upon proclaiming the truth of democracy to all who would listen to his words. M. Georges Clemenceau found it expedient to come to the United States. And it was in a studio at the top of the old Waverly Building at the corner of Broadway and Fourth Street, New York, within sight of Washington Square—then the abode of fashion and elegance—that the young man came to visit his friend, William Edgar Marshall, painter and engraver of a famous portrait of Lincoln. Although it has been asserted that M. Clemenceau was a guest of the painter's father north on Broadway, namely at No. 711, the fact is that Mr. Marshall did not occupy that studio until later.

M. Clemenceau, who had taken his physician's degree in France, had been practicing his profession for some little time before leaving his native country; also, he had become more and more interested in politics and equally more outspoken as to his own political beliefs which, needless to say, were by no means in accordance with those of Louis Napoleon, then striving to keep his grasp on the tottering throne of France. He had met his American friend a few years before when the latter went to Paris to study painting with the French master, Couture. In fact, the two young men, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Marshall, became roommates and fast friends.

Various interesting tales are told about those student days of young Marshall's in Paris. He took with him, when he went over, a line engraving which he had made of the head of Washington from the Stuart painting in the Boston Athenaeum. This, with other pieces of his work, he exhibited in Paris where he met with a gratifying success, unusual, in those days, for a practically unknown resident of another country. As the Emperor admired it greatly, the artist sent him a copy of the Washington engraving in appreciation of which he received a flattering and special message of thanks from Napoleon III.

Moreover, the young American soon acquired the reputation of being the best skater in Paris and, while in the Bois de Boulogne indulging in his favorite sport, he was noticed by the Empress, who promptly sent to him, inviting him to skate with her. He accepted the royal invitation and gave the timid Empress some instruction.

The artist returned to America to paint and engrave his famous portrait of Lincoln and shortly thereafter, his radical friend M. Clemenceau who had become, to put it mildly, a persona non grata to the monarchical form of government, followed him overseas. M. Clemenceau made his way first of all, according to the brother of the painter, to the family home of the artist, in Newark, N. J., and from there to the studio where Mr. Marshall himself lived at 97 Broadway, at the top of an old building which has now given place to a lofty city skyscraper.

There in that attic studio, flanked on either side by another of its kind, M. Clemenceau spent some time, discussing the affairs of the day with his host's artist friends, who frequented the studio, and writing articles on industrial subjects and also on economics and literature for Le Temps, of Paris. According to Mr. O'Donovan, "He was quiet and reserved, not talkative, yet whatever he said was directly to the point." English he spoke with an ease and fluency that much surprised his new friends. He learned the language in a very short time according to Oscar Marshall, brother of his host, who says that at the time M. Clemenceau left Paris he knew practically no English but that when he arrived at their home in Newark he spoke it "as well as I do." Mr. Marshall adds, "Clemenceau was a fighter, like Roosevelt. He was a fine young man and gave promise of just that strength and efficiency that he is manifesting today and I hope that he will govern the final peace terms for I know that he

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"I suppose so, don't you?" I said. "Far best," he replied simply. "Well, then, where's the credit?" I exclaimed triumphantly.

"There ain't none, that's agreed," he said readily, "but you were making a point, I think?" he said slowly. "It's seen now—what was it?"

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"IOWA CITY PLANS FOR PLAYGROUNDS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Plans for opening five municipal playgrounds in the early spring are being made by Mayor C. M. Littleton and others interested in civic welfare. They will be located in different parts of the city, and will be completely equipped. G. F. Kessler, government housing expert, who is handling the "town planning" work of the government housing operations in the tri-cities, is co-operating with the mayor in the plan.

One block of one of the three government housing tracts has been set aside by Mr. Kessler for a playground. It is possible that the government will agree to equip it with all the necessary apparatus. The City Council will set aside several thousand dollars to equip the other four sites, and public subscription will be asked to augment the sum stipulated by the council.

"GUNS SOUGHT FOR PARKS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colorado.—The city of Denver has entered a request for a pair each of captured German or Austrian cannon from the British, French and Italian nations as displays in the municipal parks. Mayor Mills in making the request calls attention to the fact that in this city there live large colonies of the three nationalities and that the gifts would serve for all time as patriotic inspiration to the citizenship generally. It is proposed to make the arrival of each pair of cannon the occasion of an appropriate celebration by the nationality donating the guns.

"VOCATIONAL WORK IN MAINE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine.—The State of Maine has made provision for accepting the federal subsidy and putting into operation a large number of vocational schools. Agriculture is not neglected, neither is home-making. During the past year agricultural schools, home economics schools and schools for the teaching of the trades and industries have been established in many sections of the State. These are now ready to develop and spread out until all the children in Maine who desire may pursue in the public schools the lines of work in which they will later be engaged.

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will insist upon the absolute and unconditional surrender of Germany."

From the studio of his friend in the Waverly Building, M. Clemenceau moved to a room of his own in Twelfth Street, a little north of Washington Square. Somewhat later he took up his teaching of his own language at a school for girls conducted by Miss Catharine Alken in Stamford, Conn. and there he proved to be not only an excellent teacher but an extremely popular one. In fact, so popular was he, that his teaching ended in romance and on the occasion of the school's annual theater party in New York he married one of his pupils, a Miss Mary Plummer, of Boston.

With the exit of the Emperor Napoleon III from the stage of the government of France, M. Clemenceau returned to Paris, and to his home there, a year or so later, when the political excitement of the times had somewhat abated and France was settling to the task of the quiet reconstruction of her social fabric, Madame Clemenceau followed him.

There are those of his friends still in New York who remember the visit of the quiet, studious but exceedingly kind young Frenchman and as Mr. O'Donovan, the neighbor of William Edgar Marshall, whose hospitality M. Clemenceau enjoyed during those long days of his self-imposed exile, has said, they all knew that he would become famous, a great leader, and they know today that France is safe in his hands.

BRITISH WHITLEY SCHEME IN ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The adjustment of war's conflicting demands for men and matériel is one of the most difficult of the problems presented to the government's labor departments, because changing conditions naturally affect the incidence of the demand. Thus the schedule of protected occupations, drawn up so recently as last February for men employed on Admiralty, War Office, or munitions work, or in railway workshops, has already been affected, as regards woodworkers, by the comparatively less urgent demand for those engaged on certain classes of munitions, and the increased demand for men for building and construction work.

Another factor which is compelling is the ever-growing demand for woodworkers in the Royal Air Force. In the February schedule woodworkers engaged in the production of aeroplanes and other munitions were protected from military service at varying ages, whilst woodworkers engaged on building work were not included, but were dealt with, as regards recruitment, under special administrative arrangements. It has been felt that these varying systems of protection tended to operate harshly on men of similar qualifications. In these circumstances, the government have decided to issue a supplementary schedule in which men employed in the building trades on approved work for government departments, will be included by the grant of protection certificates according to certain age limits. The protection for all woodworkers whether on building work or munitions, will be equalized by the fixing of a "flat" age limit of protection of 29 for Grade 1 men, and 24 for Grade 2.

A committee has been formed by the Ministry of National Service for the purpose of certifying what building and construction work comes within the scope of the new schedule. The schedule has been discussed by the Ministers of National Service, Munitions, and Labor, with the trade unions concerned. It is a notable fact, marking a new departure in industrial affairs, that the building trades were represented in these negotiations for the first time, by their National Industrial Council established under the scheme outlined in the Whitley report. It should be noted that, apart from the men referred to above, the February schedule remains unaltered.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 448)

New Zealand Idea of America

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am inclosing herewith copy of a poem entitled "The Stars and Stripes," composed by the Hon. G. J. Garland, M. L. C., Auckland, New Zealand, shortly after the United States entered the war. He has quite fully expressed his sentiments in regard to the United States, and these sentiments are becoming more and more the sentiments of the people throughout this Dominion.

Mr. Garland has given permission for the publication of this poem, and I would suggest that his full name be used in giving him credit, since he is a gentleman of standing and worthy all proper notice.

(Signed) ALFRED A. WINSLOW, American Consul-General, Auckland, N. Z., Oct. 1, 1918.

The Stars and Stripes

Oh! flag of hope and liberty, Oh! banner of the free,
Emblem of truth and honor, thou art all the world to me:
Forward in time of trouble, onward in time of strife,
Waiving over thy children, pointing the path of life.

Nations around thee gather, peoples shall own thy fame,
Children shall smile on thy stars and stripes, and sweetly hush thy name,
Mothers shall bless thee unfurling, maidens shall own thy shawl,
Strong men salute thee in honor, and place thee in every scene.

Thy three fast colors composing, thy star-bespangled scroll,
It shall wave from the Equator and stretch from Pole to Pole:
From East to West thine influence, for justice shall be felt,
The whole world from its center shall acknowledge thy spangled belt.

Freed from the taint of the tyrant, who cherishes pride of power,
The Stars and Stripes are floating now for freedom every where,
She brings her sons great honor, protecting the just, the free,
Protecting the weak and the weary, thou flag of liberty.

Oh! flag unfurl, wave proudly, that justice may be done,
Oh! spread thy covering folds around, and cherish the weak one;
Oh! how I love thee "My Country," Oh! mine forever free,
Oh! how I adore thee, Oh! flag beloved, standing for liberty.

G. J. GARLAND.

RECOUNT ASKED IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Governor Whitman's counsel has taken steps toward a recount of the votes cast in the recent state election within the first judicial district. A court order directing Gov.-elect Alfred E. Smith to show cause why there should not be such a recount is returnable on Friday.

WAR TRADE APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Lord Emmott has appointed the Hon. Gervase Beckett, M. P., as assistant director of the War Trade Department in place of Captain the Viscount Woolmer, M. P., who has resigned. Mr. Beckett will represent the department in the House of Commons.

Hot Cakes Stripped with Ham or Bacon

Make an ideal breakfast dish. But much of its success depends on the syrup.

Mapleine

will solve the syrup problem; we offer this tried recipe:

Two cups corn syrup, one cup water; boil five minutes; cool; add one teaspoon Mapleine and one-eighth teaspoon salt.

You will like this delicious, maple flavored syrup.

Grocers sell Mapleine

CRESCENT MFG. CO., Seattle, Wash.

Columbia Records AND Graphophones

Sold in Hoquiam, Wash. At Pioneer Paint & Wall Paper Co. 602 "I" St.

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.

CORKS

SOCIALISTS ONLY IN CABINET AT BERLIN

Independents Consent to Form Coalition With Majority if Bourgeois Are Excluded—Von Hindenburg to Cooperate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German Government wireless announces that the two Socialist parties reached an agreement on Sunday on a basis of independence.

The populace enthusiastically greeted the agreement reached at a mass meeting of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council approved with a tremendous majority. The new government continues to devote the greatest care to maintaining economic order.

The message announces that Berlin is quiet and the executive of the troops elected representatives and placed itself at the Socialist Government's disposal. The provisions and printing trades resumed early on Monday.

After confirming von Hindenburg's agreement with the new government, and his continuance at General Headquarters, the message adds that the Crown Prince Rupprecht is also at his post. The Berlin message states that the conditions on which the Independents entered the government were that Socialists only should compose the Cabinet, this stipulation not applying to ministers in technical posts, who will only rank as the Cabinet's technical assistants.

The Independents also stipulated that the political authority should be in the hands of the workmen's and soldiers' councils, which are to be summoned forthwith to a plenary assembly drawn from the entire Empire, the question of a constitutional assembly arising only when the situation created by the revolution is consolidated, and being therefore reserved for later discussion.

Bolshevism Not Serious

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns from reliable quarters that the Bolshevism in Germany is not considered a serious menace except in the neighborhood of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, where the badly treated fleet has been fertile soil for the doctrine.

Admiration for Soviets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin message reports that the Workmen and Soldiers Council has adopted a resolution expressing admiration for the Russian workers and soldiers, and demanding a resumption of relations with the Russian Government, while announcing its approval of provisional government.

German Fleet Affairs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Bremen message to the Dutch press reports that the whole German North Sea Fleet and Heligoland are in the hands of the German Council's hands.

Von Hindenburg's Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A semi-official Berlin message reports that the Cologne Workmen and Soldiers Council announces that von Hindenburg and General Groener asked the council to send delegates immediately to wait at headquarters for important discussions, while von Hindenburg telegraphed placing himself and the army at the new government's disposal to avoid chaos.

Crown Prince's Whereabouts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Wolff Bureau message from Berlin denies the report that the former Crown Prince accompanied the Kaiser to Holland, and reported him with the troops at the front.

Forts Ready for Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Wilhelmshaven message denies that the British Fleet entered the harbor, adding that the Wilhelmshaven forts are declared ready for action.

Coalition in Baden

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Wolff Bureau announces the formation at Karlsruhe of a provisional government representing all parties, which has proclaimed that Baden will remain a part of the German Empire. The message adds that the officials

are remaining at their posts, and the officers and soldiers in their barracks.

Hamburg's Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A German Main Headquarters communication to the Hamburg Soldiers Council announces that a Soldiers Council has been formed at the front without disturbance, and requests it to communicate with von Hindenburg and submit him its demands.

Claiming Release From Oath

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Munich message states that the new Socialist War Minister has left Munich to obtain from the King, the Bavarian officers' and soldiers' release from the military oath.

German Press Changes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin message announces the Independent Socialists have taken over the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, renaming it Die Internationale. Hans Block, former editor of the Leipziger Volks Zeitung, will be editor. The Berlin Lokalanzeiger will appear henceforth as Die Rote Fahne.

"Old Germany No More"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berlin Workers and Soldiers Council has unanimously adopted a proclamation declaring that old Germany is no more, and pronouncing the rapid socialization of production possible without violent shocks.

Red Cockades in Kiel

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Red cockades are reported to be giving place to the German national cockades in the Kiel streets.

Another German Throne Falls

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—Prince Leopold of Lippe-Deimold renounced his throne on Tuesday, according to the Wolff Bureau.

Germans Obedient to Officers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berliner Tageblatt states that the German army command which is recognized by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, orders the maintenance of military discipline and the obeying of the army command in all circumstances, while the Soldiers' Councils must support the officers in maintaining order.

Mutineers Active

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Weser Zeitung reports that the revolutionary German warships have pursued and torpedoed the Schlesien.

Socialist Cabinet in Prussia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vorwärts reports that the Welfare Council, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council are forming a Socialist Prussian Cabinet.

Anti-Entente Reports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—German papers report that the German Minister at the Hague is reliably informed that the Entente would not conclude peace with a Bolshevik Germany, on the ground that the German Government's authority would be insufficiently guaranteed and that the Entente would in such event feel obliged to enter Germany and restore order.

Kaiserin Reported at Potsdam

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The Kaiserin, Crown Princess, and other Princesses, with their children are reported safe at Potsdam, with the Berlin Workmen's and Soldiers' Council protecting the palace.

Message to German Consuls

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Dr. Solf requests by wireless all officials of the Empire abroad to continue their business as hitherto, signing communications German Legation.

Report New Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—The Workmen and Soldiers Council at Berlin is reported to have formed a new Prussian Cabinet in-

cluding Eugene Ernst, Otto Braun, Adolph Hoffman, Paul Hirsch and Heinrich Stroebel.

Von Mackensen Ordered Out

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. JASSY, Rumania (Wednesday)—The Rumanian Government sent von Mackensen four hours' ultimatum to withdraw at 9 p. m. Saturday. The Frankfurter Zeitung reported yesterday that Rumania had declared war on Germany.

Truce Terms to Remain

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Allied High Command has sent to the German High Command, by French wireless, a message that there can be no modification of the conditions of the armistice, including the annexes, at this time.

It is added that a supplementary period of 24 hours for the evacuation of Belgium, Luxembourg and Alsace-Lorraine has been added to the 14 days stipulated in the original text, so as to permit the text to reach German Headquarters at the desired time.

Railwaymen's Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—German papers report that the Railwaymen's Federation has resolved to do its utmost to maintain the railway traffic, for avoiding food shortage, but has resolved on a strike should a reactionary coup be attempted.

German Food Difficulties

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(British Admiralty wireless)—The Westminster Gazette says: "The danger of a famine in Germany is insisted upon by Dr. Solf in the message in which he appeals to President Wilson for an immediate opening of peace negotiations. It is plain, as M. Clemenceau admits, that Germany fought on to the last minute and is in most urgent distress. She would have been no better off had she won instead of losing. With this calamity impending, the German military authorities insisted on going on with the war until it could go on no longer."

"The Allies must do what they can under the circumstances, but if there is one lesson this war has taught it is that no statesman has the right to gamble with the lives of his people up to the point at which famine threatens the existence of millions of the population."

"The first thought of the Allies must be for their own people. After they are provided for, Germany can be helped. The calamity which hangs over that country is the work of men undeserving the name of statesmen who, though at an end, may yet bring the heaviest distresses upon the country they governed."

Soldiers Take Political Action

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—A Berlin message to the Berlingske Tidende states that the Workmen and Soldiers Council meeting in the Circus Busch secured democracy's triumph over Bolshevism for the present at least, the Independents not following the Spartacus group, as expected, while Herr Ebert and Herr Haase were cheered, whereas Dr. Liebknecht secured a hearing with difficulty.

The soldiers' representatives eventually obtained harmony by threatening immediate dictatorship with the Majority Socialists' cooperation, if the other Socialist groups did not acknowledge the Majority Socialists' equal right.

German Press Views

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—In discussing the armistice terms the Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin says: "The terms are modeled upon those imposed by Rome on Carthage. The German people must ask the government to take measures to meet a catastrophe."

The Taegliche Rundschau says: "The Entente's diabolical plan to continue the blockade will result in a famine and in the perpetuation of revolution that will be monstrous."

Vorwärts says: "There is no alternative other than meet the terms."

The Tageblatt says: "The terms are unprecedented in the history of humanity."

AUSTRIA APPEALS FOR HELP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—A semi-official communication announces that the Austro-Hungarian higher command invited the Italian armies, intervention for the maintaining of order and furnishing supplies beyond a line fixed by the armistice, and recounts the Italians' efforts to comply.

SPAIN'S RECENT CABINET CRISIS

People Demand National Policy Effecting Better Relations With the Allies and Immediate International Settlements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The resignation of the national Cabinet produced a crisis which appeared to defy adjustment by old and familiar methods. It came at the end of a long debate in the Chamber, in which the errors of Spanish international policy were violently criticized. The sitting was suspended and the Premier, Señor Maura, immediately went to the palace and tendered resignation for the whole ministry to the King.

The crux of the situation lies in the circumstance that a strong section is clamoring for the steady and immediate pursuit of a foreign policy harmonizing with the legitimate interests of Spain, and calling for a ministry capable of conducting such a policy and effecting a national dependence with the Allied Powers and the United States, while at the same time, the constitutional powers of the King are closely considered.

There are signs throughout Spain of a sharp awakening to the precarious situation of the country regarding immediate international settlements. The interest in a League of Nations scheme is becoming intensified; and everywhere there is a disposition to confer the freedom of Spanish cities on President Wilson. The latest proposal in this respect comes from Cartagena, where it is also decided to name a street Calle de los Aliados, in honor of the Allies. The Basque provinces in the north, meanwhile, have appealed to President Wilson on the subject of their national dependence.

Conservative elements have been completely surprised by the strength of the movement to overthrow the government. This began soon after the reopening of the Cortes, with strong attacks by the Socialists, supported by other elements, the King's policy in international affairs being for the first time publicly criticized. The King was accused of secret association with German royalties, and of having a foreign policy of his own by which the country's foreign policy was influenced. The Reformists, once a section of the Republicans, under Señor Alvarez, took a strong part in the crisis. The Reformists' deputy, Señor Barcia, strongly criticized the recent methods of the government, saying that the example of Greece and Bulgaria ought not to be lost on the country as it had been. Criticism of Spanish policy received much approval from other parts of the Chamber besides the Left; but there was a strong diversion when Señor Senante, spokesman of the Roman Catholic section on the extreme Right, intervened, as is customary when he considers that political interests of his group are seriously threatened.

He began by saying he approved of the neutrality Spain had practiced so far, but when there were derisive cheers, he declared loudly: "I am a Germanophile and so I shall be always." He declared also that a late chief of the Liberal Party had publicly expressed regret for having steered Spanish policy toward the Allies, instead of toward Germany, whereupon Señor García Prieto, himself a former liberal leader, protested that it was impossible to carry on the work of the Government if that kind of statement was going to be made. A violent scene followed, and the recriminations that passed between Señor Senante and other deputies were of such character that the President of the Chamber asked for authorization to suppress the account of the proceedings from official reports.

Señor Senante was hooted by the Socialists at the end of his speech. It became apparent that the government was in difficulties. The situation became increasingly difficult as the debate on foreign policy proceeded. Señor Romo put forward a motion demanding immediate resignation of the government so that a Cabinet could be formed able to come immediately to a unanimous decision regarding international policy. The motion also demanded that the Chamber should set aside prerogatives granted the Crown by the Constitution, by which the Crown was given the right to appoint or remove ministers at will, and expressed the opinion that the new government should be constituted by political elements representing the international policy which the future of the nation demanded.

Señor Pradera referred at length to the petition of the Basque Regionalists

to President Wilson declaring that they did not represent the whole of that region.

The end at last came suddenly. Señor Maura saw that the government could not be carried on and was aware of movements for preparing its successor; and so he went to the Palace to resign. Most people agree that the day of the old monarchial Liberal and Conservative Center is now definitely over.

Spain Congratulates Allies

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—(Havas)—The Spanish Chamber of Deputies today after an exciting debate, adopted by 139 votes to 2, a resolution to express in the official report of the sitting the satisfaction of the Chamber over the happy ending of the war. The proposition was accepted by the government. The Chamber previously had rejected by 79 to 56 a proposition to send congratulations to the allied countries on their victory.

PROBLEM OF FEEDING GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—M. Clemenceau states that a long discussion occurred with the German parliamentaires concerning the secondary questions. The Germans recognized the conciliatory spirit displayed in the armistice discussions, intimating that they proposed publishing a homage manifesto to France and the Allies. "I shall not read the document in the Chamber of Deputies," M. Clemenceau said to the press. "The French tribune is not made for the reading of German documents. The trend of the manifesto will soon be known."

"The parliamentaires insisted on food supplies. We shall maintain the blockade during the armistice, but the situation in Germany and Austria being desperate, we shall do everything possible to revictual them. The problem of transportation dominates all others."

"Germany waited for the last stages of exhaustion before capitulating. She is not capable of revictualing herself. Our duty is to help. We make war not against, but for, humanity."

SUPPLIES FOR HOLLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—The Foreign Minister announces that the Dutch Government's delegates in London concluded temporary arrangements with the associated governments regarding supplies for Holland.

DR. ADLER PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna message announces that the Austrian Socialist leader and Foreign Minister, Dr. Victor Adler, has passed away.

SITUATION WITHIN CENTRAL EMPIRES

Mr. A. F. Whyte, M. P., Thinks a Transformation Has Begun—Points to Need for Helping Politically Untrained Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Mr. A. F. Whyte, M. P., whose close acquaintance with Continental politics renders him a competent judge, expressed himself not unhelpful, when questioned by The Christian Science Monitor representative concerning developments within the Central Empires. "Thanks largely to President Wilson's handling of the situation," he said, "people in Germany and Austria-Hungary are beginning to think. Though, undoubtedly, the process of reformation will be very slow indeed, the movement has set in. When such a convinced supporter of an autocratic monarchist régime as Professor Delbrueck falls to questioning, in the columns of the Preussische Jahrbuecher, whether after all the system under which Germans have lived, and which has brought them to their present pass, is not wrong, it becomes evident that a transformation of opinion has at least begun."

Meanwhile, with events succeeding one another so rapidly and inside information so scanty, Mr. Whyte considered it difficult to pronounce definitely upon developments hitherto, or to predict their further course. In the Dual Monarchy matters appeared to him to have moved faster in Austria than in Hungary, where there was some evidence of better relations between the Magyars and the Rumanians of Transylvania. The inclusion, in the Karolyi Cabinet, of Oscar Jaszi constituted some real earnest of reform, since the latter is a democrat of long standing and proved sincerity. Karolyi himself might also be honest, Mr. Whyte considered; but he fully agreed there was also a possibility that his course throughout had been deliberately designed to constitute him a suitable intermediary between the Magyars and the Entente, should an occasion, such as has now developed, eventually arise. Such a maneuver, Mr. Whyte pointed out, would be completely in keeping with the tactics employed ever since the Kossuth period. "The Kossuth cult in western democracies had always rested upon fallacy instead of fact; but the Magyars have traded upon it to the fullest extent. Kossuth, like his fellow Magyars who came after him, was a Magyar patriot first and last. The independence he claimed

and won for his race he never dreamed of extending to races in turn subjected to his own people; and from his time to this the Magyars have used their position to maintain over their subject peoples a rule fully as relentless as ever they themselves endured, the while outwardly democratic institutions concealed the real situation from a world profoundly ignorant, generally speaking, of the facts of the case."

In such circumstances Mr. Whyte considered it entirely opportune to point out that nothing as yet has occurred that essentially alters this position. Hungary at present remains territorially intact, and has appealed to the peoples of the world to secure her territorial integrity, the refusal to do so would involve the refusal of the demands for the national unity of the Czech-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs and Rumanians alike. In short, while judgment be withheld until deeds have disclosed its intentions, it is well to note that the Karolyi Government while in power had confined itself to the talk of autonomy and plebiscites, and to remember that it is not impossible that the new régime might be designed to solve by finesse what could not be maintained by force. Finally, in the lesson to be deduced from the Kossuth tradition and its sequel, Mr. Whyte saw a warning for the guidance of the Allies in the future in connection with the responsibility they would have toward the young nations arising out of the Dual Monarchy's ruins.

"These peoples," he pointed out, "are emerging more or less untrained politically, from out of a vitiated atmosphere of intrigue and oppression, and will need all the assistance and guidance western democracies can give, to enable them to avoid the pitfalls that abound in such circumstances, and to establish healthy conditions within their several borders and in their relations one with another."

This task, Mr. Whyte considered, will be one of undoubted difficulty but of undoubted value also.

ARRESTS MADE OF RED FLAG BEARERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, New York—The appearance on Fifth Avenue—The Avenue of the Allies—of red flags carried by parading Socialists on their way to hold a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday night to celebrate the revolution in Germany, was resented by soldiers and sailors, and also by many private citizens. In fact, the protests were so vigorous that a few arrests were made. When the Socialists came out of the meeting, over which Algon Lee presided, it was noticed that the red banners and sashes were not in evidence.



To Boston's Patriotic Women

Many women have been led by rumor to believe that the possession of platinum jewelry is unpatriotic. They think that wearing it marks its owner as not in accord with the work of winning the war. They have been told that the government needs every bit of platinum in the country and that the supply on hand is inadequate.

Let us tell you the facts: The government has an adequate supply of platinum for the present. Possessing or wearing it does not indicate a lack of patriotism. No one is asked to sacrifice or surrender treasured jewelry. And jewelers have not been asked to surrender stocks of manufactured platinum.

On the contrary, the government does not wish to wreck the jewelry business or inflict hardship on jewelers by loss of legitimate profit on material and labor. There is no ban whatever on the sale, as usual, of platinum, which is already made up. There is, however, a ruling which compels us to turn over to the authorities all "scrap" platinum which results from repairs or alterations of jewelry.

For example, if you left with us a platinum ring or a bracelet to be made smaller, we would have to sell the metal removed to the government at prevailing rates, the sum realized from its sale being turned over to you. We are also prohibited from using platinum for enlarging a ring or bracelet.

If the time comes that the government needs the platinum which we have on hand in any form, we will surrender it, cheerfully, and the profit with it. In the meantime, women need not hesitate to purchase and wear platinum jewelry, for in so doing they are not giving the slightest evidence of being unpatriotic.

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GERMAN SEDITION SCHEMES IN INDIA

Rowlatt Report Shows That Secret Societies Were Formed to Disseminate Seditious Literature and Foment Racial Hatred

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The significance of the history of events in the revolutionary movement in India, covering the period from the Muzaffarpur murders and that of Sir William Curzon Wyllie, at the Imperial Institute, to the dacoities of 1917, is greatly enhanced by the illuminating statements of the newly published report on the methods of propaganda. The report, some details of which have already been published in The Christian Science Monitor shows that religion, patriotism and education have been perverted to serve the ends of secret revolutionary societies, which have "spared no pains to secure recruits from schools and colleges, and, by elaborate endeavors and astutely devised methods, have achieved a degree of success which unless strongly countered, must gravely prejudice the future of Bengal."

Secret societies, notably the Dacca, Anusilan Samiti, with widespread ramifications, were formed the year following the first Russian revolution, and are responsible for the dissemination of the worst form of seditious literature, the publishing of newspapers breathing racial hatred, and the distribution of pamphlets which in spite of government measures are still produced intermittently, a notable example being a pamphlet of December, 1917, published in view of Mr. Montagu's visit, and which shows, says the report, "an attitude of utter irreconcilability."

"We have no concern," says the pamphlet, "in Mr. Montagu's coming or going. He is coming in peace; he may depart in peace for aught we know or care. But first and last, spread terror. Make this unholy government impossible. Remember: watch and work! Signed, Executive Indian Revolutionary Committee."

In a pamphlet published in 1905, setting out the aims of the revolutionaries, religious and political aspects from the point of view of Indian nationalism are associated, the strength of Japan being attributed to religion. On this subject Mr. Justice Mukharji's verdict, quoted in the report, is significant of a certain aspect of the Indian revolutionary movement. He states that "the revolutionary literature suggests that such religious principles as surrender to divine will, a doctrine common to many religions, are employed by designing and unscrupulous men to influence and unbalance weak-minded persons and thus ultimately to bend them to become instruments in the commission of nefarious crimes from which they might otherwise recoil with horror."

FARM CONGRESS ON LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Probably 40 per cent of the American soldiers who return from the war will want to go upon the land. This estimate has been based on experience in other wars, on the proportion of farm-bred boys in the army, and on an actual canvass of a number of soldiers to ascertain their ambitions upon leaving the army.

The estimate, discussed at the thirteenth International Farm Congress and Soil Products Exposition at Kansas City, made clear the agricultural responsibility of the nation, and particularly of the relatively thinly settled West, in the period immediately following the close of hostilities. The congress—probably the most representative agricultural body in the West—declared that the responsibility would be accepted, and resolutions were drafted urging cooperative legislation whereby the states would provide land for settlement by soldiers and sailors, and the federal government would, where necessary, reclaim them.

While by no means all the land will be supplied by the West, a large part of it doubtless will be. Agriculturists urge that the return of soldiers to the land be made not the occasion for adopting intensive farming in thickly settled districts, but for carrying agriculture forward in regions which are adapted to it, but in which it remains as yet relatively undeveloped. This means dry farming, irrigation, and the reclamation of cut-over and swamp lands.

Dry farming and irrigation were emphasized at the congress, both in the meetings and in the exhibits. Dry farming—the production of crops with a rainfall of less than 30 inches annually—has now been stabilized. The importance of this type of farming is indicated by the fact that the rainfall in almost 60 per cent of the United States is under 30 inches and in nearly 50 per cent is under 20 inches. Dry farming is practiced extensively in Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Crops are being grown which have proved their worth under semi-arid conditions.

Wheat and the sorghums occupied a prominent place in the exhibits of dry-land crops. Over a considerable part of the dry farming area, Turkey wheats are grown extensively. Wheat tends to grow during the part of the year in which rainfall is greatest, and, moreover, obtains moisture from deep in the subsoil. The Turkey wheats,

have the further advantage of having been grown for centuries in the dry portions of European Russia, whence they were brought to the United States. The sorghums likewise originated in dry regions. Kafr, probably the most extensively grown of the grain sorghums, gets its name from the South African tribe which grew it when discovered by white men. Both saccharine and non-saccharine sorghums were exhibited from the dry-farming regions, though the latter predominated, but feterita, Kaoliang, shallu, Sudan grass, and broom corn were also shown. Feterita carries the distinction of having been brought to this country more recently than any other sorghum. It has been grown in the United States only 11 years.

FOOD PROMISED TO THE GERMANS

President Wilson to Take Up the Subject at Once With Allies if Assurance Is Given of the Maintenance of Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson on Wednesday promised food for Germany on condition that the people maintain order.

producing more food of the kind which the world stands in the greatest need. With the former, Herbert Hoover must deal in the main, and with the latter Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture is most concerned. The two have been in close communication, working on the large program which includes the two branches of operations.

The farmers of the country, encouraged by the high price guaranteed for the next harvest, have planted an even larger acreage to wheat than last year; it is the second largest planting in the history of the nation. There is great danger that too much attention may be paid to wheat and not enough to the raising of feeds, which are extremely important both for this coun-

FOOD PROBLEMS CONFRONT EUROPE

Mr. J. R. Clynes Says There Is Need of Greatly Increased Shipments to Obtain Normal Margin of Safety

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mr.

John Robert Clynes, British Food Controller, said today that the food situation in Europe continued serious, necessitating larger shipments until spring. He said that he confidently expected America to support any British sacrifices which might be necessary in behalf of the needy peoples of Europe recently freed from German domination.

He remarked that the situation had been prevented from becoming critical only by the fact that a certain amount of wheat flour reserves had accumulated in England. He continued:

"Not the least of the services rendered to the Allies by this country has been the building up of these reserves here. But in order to restore conditions to the normal margin of safety there must be greatly increased shipments of cereals until spring."

"The food emergencies of peace are likely to be formidable. A certain amount of the stocks now held as military reserves probably will be released, and I hope, with diminution of munition shipments and the abolition of the convoy system, the tonnage position will be improved."

"This, however, will not entirely solve one of the most serious problems, the shortage of beef and mutton. Virtually all the refrigerator tonnage of the world which is, or can be, available, and without which meat cannot be shipped, is already employed to the maximum of its capacity for meat deliveries. For instance, while there probably will be vessels available to bring to Europe the accumulated wheat harvests of Australia, there are only a few additional refrigerator ships to bring the large stores of meat from that country and New Zealand. This shortage of allied tonnage is due to the submarine warfare. Nor will an expansion of tonnage modify to any extent our position as to fats and dairy products. There is an absolute world shortage of these commodities."

"We are not yet sufficiently informed as to conditions in the liberated and enemy countries to announce any definite policy or speak decisively as to their needs and how they will be met. In liberated countries, we are doing our best to meet emergencies as they arise, but this naturally involves an increase in what we had previously estimated to be the minimum amount of imported food re-

quired by the Allies from the United States, Canada and elsewhere.

"We feel we can look to the American public to back us up in any sacrifice we may make in behalf of the peoples of Belgium, Northern France, Italy and Serbia. One thing is certain, that allied food control must be continued, at any rate, for many months after peace and probably must be extended to take on an international scope."

"To effectively carry out this plan, the Allies in Europe, during the vital period of recuperation, must rely upon a continuation of the far-sighted policy of the United States Government in providing credits for food supplies."

"Apart from the allied situation as a whole, the commodities urgently needed in the British Isles are meat, butter, cheese and cattle feeds. Unless there is an improvement in the supplies of these commodities, the present meager rations are likely to be cut down, and cattle supplies of the country may be reduced to such a minimum as to involve a long-continued strain on the meat supplies available from other parts of the world."

"There is a strong feeling in this country that the bare necessities of life shall continue indefinitely under Government control. This gathers strength from the ever-rising prices. I hope it may be possible to devise some plan of intermediate action by which prices can be brought to an equitable basis and all profiteering in food necessary to maintain human existence may be eliminated."

"Plentiful supplies of the kinds of food beyond the reach of the poorer classes could only stimulate unrest, and countries drained by the four years of war are unlikely to be able to raise the existing standard of wages or provide for unlimited subsidies, which at the moment appear to be the only means of counteracting the price evil."

"The American Government and Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, know the exact facts regarding the Allies' food requirements. They will soon know the real position of Central Europe. The American people have already proved they are capable of making any sacrifice, however great, in the allied cause. I feel sure that whatever further calls President Wilson and Mr. Hoover may think necessary to make, in order to meet the food emergencies of victory, they will be answered in the same spirit which the nation has displayed since it entered the war."

LEAGUE OF TEXAS CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Texas—The League of Texas Municipalities, organized in 1913 for the promotion of better city government, will hold its annual meeting in Sweetwater. A bureau of information is maintained for the use of members, and Texas Municipalities, a magazine published as the official organ of the league, is sent to all city officials of member cities.

SCHOOL BUILDING MAY BE RENEWED

United States War Industries Board Now Advises New York City Officials That Restrictions May Be Lessened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two months ago, when New York City, stating that it had the money available, wanted to erect new school buildings, the authorities were prevented from carrying out their purpose by the War Industries Board, which recommended that the city make use of such school facilities as it already had, and, if necessary, hire additional buildings, as it was impossible then to allow the use of necessary materials and labor for such construction.

Labor and materials now both being free, to a considerable extent, by the change in the war program, Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the board, has sent this telegram to Mayor Hylan of New York:

"The heavy restrictions placed on all non-war activities may now be lessened, since the armistice has ended the severe pressure under which American industry was compelled to devote practically all of its energy to the military program."

"The drastic curtailment of all building operations, due to the drain caused upon the very heart of our war enterprise, is to be gradually reduced under a formula adopted by the non-war construction section of the War Industries Board. Having in mind the representation of New York's urgent need of new school buildings, set forth in your letter of Sept. 6, and again on Sept. 21, I regard it as a pleasing duty to inform you that the obstacles in the way of the school project have been removed to the extent that it gives me the right to say to you that this board will be glad to have New York's application placed before it, so that consideration may be given the release of the materials necessary to the construction."

"To that end I suggest that the school board, or such other agency as is charged with the responsibility, submit to the Mayor's Committee on National Defense of New York City, which is the representative of the non-war construction section, the detailed plans of the operations. They will then be forwarded to this board for final action, which I hope, and see no reason to doubt, will be favorable."

"Let me say in conclusion that the War Industries Board appreciates the spirit of cooperation that animated New York. It was the same spirit which animated the entire nation in its devotion to the one great cause now achieved—that of winning the war."



Ghent

Famous city in East Flanders which was recently liberated by the allied forces

GHENT IS OCCUPIED BY BELGIAN TROOPS

Progress of Armies in Flanders Stopped by Armistice—Citizens of Ghent Greet Allied Troops as Liberators

LE HAVRE, France (Monday)—The entrance of Belgian troops into Ghent is announced in the statement from the Belgian War Office tonight. It reads:

"Important progress by the group of armies in Flanders was stopped by the armistice. The Belgian Army has entered Ghent. The second cavalry corps, going ahead of the infantry, has arrived at the River Dendre at Grammont and established a bridgehead."

GHENT, Belgium (Monday)—Citizens of Ghent, without distinction as to nationality, have greeted the allied troops as liberators. They relate the same stories of martyrdom that are current in every city delivered from the Germans.

M. Ansule, acting burgomaster, who was thrice arrested by the Germans, says the food situation is not desperate, but is serious enough. There is enough wheat, bacon and lard for three weeks, but there is no rice, condensed milk or soap. The city's greatest need is for brown paper with which to replace temporarily the thousands of windows smashed during the recent fighting in the small houses around the city.

Ghent suffered no other serious damage. Robinson Smith, representative of the Belgian Relief Commission, arrived today and is organizing measures to assist the people.

Cettinje Liberated

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, has been liberated, says a Serbian statement issued on Tuesday.

On Sunday, Serbian troops entered the town of Versecz, in Hungary, 25 miles north of the Danube dispersing and capturing elements of German rear guards. A number of guns and war matériel were captured. The Serbians also entered Novissad.

INFLOW OF FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN MONEY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A tremendous inflow of fourth Liberty Loan money from banks before it was due under the installment payment plan has raised the Treasury's working balance to a little more than \$2,000,000,000, a high record. About \$1,500,000,000 of this sum has been re-distributed, among banks throughout the country as deposits subject to call on demand, so that no great quantity of idle funds shall be piled up in the Treasury.

PATENT MONOPOLIES GIVEN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Practical patent monopolies for the manufacture of window glass cylinders by machinery were given the Window Glass Machine Company and the American Window Glass Company in an opinion handed down on Wednesday by Judge W. H. S. Thomson in the United States District Court. The concerns were plaintiffs in a suit filed in June, 1914.

His motive in sending this promise to Germany was a desire to avoid, if possible, famine in that country this winter and also to strengthen the hands of the government in establishing itself on a permanent basis.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The German food appeal delivered on Tuesday through the Swiss Minister, said: "The German Government urgently requests the President of the United States to inform the German Chancellor Ebert, by wireless, whether he may be assured that the government of the United States is ready to send foodstuffs without delay if public order is maintained in Germany and an equitable distribution is guaranteed."

The main portion of the answer as given by this government through Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, said: "At a joint session of the two houses of Congress on Nov. 11, the President of the United States announced that the representatives of the associated governments in the Supreme War Council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution, assured the peoples of the Central Empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and that steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium. Furthermore, the President expressed the opinion that by the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand."

"Accordingly, the President now directs me to state that he is ready to consider favorably the supplying of foodstuffs to Germany and to take up the matter immediately with the allied governments, provided he can be assured that public order is being and will continue to be maintained in Germany and that an equitable distribution of food can be clearly guaranteed."

Planning the Food Supply Demand Made for Increased Production of Beef and Fats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the onus laid upon the United States for providing the major part of the food supplies for the Allies, neutrals, and late enemies, comes the necessity for the able management and distribution of the food stuffs now in hand, and the careful planning for

try and for Europe. The Secretary of Agriculture has issued a statement calling attention to the need for an increased production of beef and fats.

"It seems clear," he said, "that for a considerable period the world will demand particularly a larger supply than normal of live stock, and especially of beef and fats. American farmers should not fail to adopt every feasible means of economically increasing live-stock products. To do this they should give due thought to the securing of an adequate supply of feedstuffs."

"Further organization of all agricultural agencies to carry out a carefully considered agricultural program for 1919 is necessary. Not only should there be the best possible organization and cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges, the state departments of agriculture, the farmers' associations, but the local farm bureaus and other organizations which support the extension forces should be strengthened. The perfecting of this organization, is highly desirable, not only during the continuance of the present abnormal conditions but also for the future."

Stephane Lausanne's Views

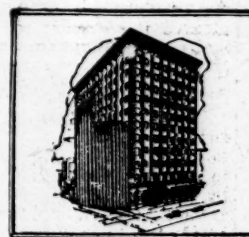
Editor of the Paris Matin Deprecates Generosity Toward Germany

NEW YORK, New York—Stephane Lausanne, editor of the Paris Matin and a member of the French High Commission, in an address here on Tuesday, on "How France Understands Peace," deprecated a too generous attitude toward the German people.

"Let us remain strong," he declared, "for strength is the only thing Germany understands. Let us not be too generous, for sometimes generosity is understood as weakness. It is ridiculous to speak of the good German people, the same people who shouted with glee in the streets of Berlin when the Lusitania was sunk with little American children. The German Socialists are noisy now. They were silent when Belgium was invaded, when the Brest-Litovsk treaty was signed. Let them be silent now."

JURISDICTION IN HIRSCH CASE

NEW YORK, New York—Col. Harry J. Hirsch of the Quartermaster's Department, recently indicted with the Rosenwasser Brothers and 17 others for conspiracy to defraud the government in raincoat transactions, will have to stand trial in the federal courts. He claimed court-martial jurisdiction. Federal Judge Chatfield holds that military laws give precedence to court-martial only where the offense was committed within the zone of war.



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PEARS' SOAP



BULGARIANS AS A FIGHTING FORCE

Like Other Balkan Nations. They Have Known Periods of Splendor and Have Indulged in Landgrabbing in Macedonia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—When speaking of the Bulgars we must always remember that he comes of a race which has found no place in the sun. Like his neighbors in the Balkans, his country has known brief periods of splendor in the past, and has received tribute from great powers. Fortune was unkind in linking Bulgaria with her allies; but beggars cannot be choosers, and poverty is only too well known in the land of the Bulgars.

Bulgaria has collapsed at the moment of writing, and it appears to be a fitting time to say something about the Bulgars as a fighting man, his army, and the land for which he is fighting; for his bitterest opponents will admit him a patriot.

The Bulgars is of Asiatic origin and made his debut in history at the beginning of the Seventh Century, a time when many eastern tribes were driven westward in search of a home. From 893 to 972 was the period of the first Bulgarian empire, and under Simeon, a name still honored in the land, the race became all powerful, and even Greece paid tribute to their sovereignty. Those were great days, but Greek influence soon sapped the strength of the empire. A second empire brought back their prestige for a brief period, only to be followed by long years of Turkish dominion, and for centuries Bulgaria was little more than a vassal state under Ottoman rule. The year 1878 is a landmark in the history of the country, when, aided by Russia, the Bulgars utterly defeated the Sultan's armies. All would have been well if the Treaty of San Stefano had been ratified; but the other powers, especially Great Britain and Germany, became alarmed, and a new treaty was adopted which divided Bulgaria into three parts.

The kingdom of 1908 brings us to more modern times, and introduces us to a happier and more prosperous Bulgaria. This state of things had been attained in a hard school under the harsh rule of the dictator, Stambolov; but it was as well to be firm with a country divided against itself. The desire for more territory brought the Balkan states into trouble again, and there was quite a rush of land-grabbing. Macedonia was a happy hunting ground for this sport, and the Bulgars, Serb, and Greek began to peg out claims on their own account. The Turk was again routed. The peace which followed, however, was short lived, for in June, 1913, war broke out again between the Serb and the Bulgars, resulting in the downfall of the latter. This broke up the Balkan League, and when next the Bulgars took the field it was as the ally of Germany and with an army strengthened with men and money from her new ally.

The Bulgarian Army, like the country it represents, is a democratic one, and although it is popular with the people it is not idolized as is the case in Rumania and Germany. The young men of the country serve their time with the colors willingly, and enter upon their military career with none of those misgivings which assail the youth of other countries where compulsory military service is the law of the land. The modern army owes its origin to Russian influence which started some five-and-thirty years ago; but of recent years German influence and instructors have been very much to the fore. The force is divided into three groups—active army, reserve, and militia—and the full term of service extends over a period of 25 years—two years with the colors (three in the cavalry and artillery), eight in the first or active reserve, seven in the second or light reserve, and in the militia. In war time the young Bulgars is called up at 18, but in peacetime he is not called upon to serve till he has attained his twentieth year.

As in other European countries, there are a limited number of "volunteers," consisting of young men who possess a good education and who do one year's service at their own expense. A number of these may become officers in the reserve, for which they have to pass an examination. The Bulgars recruit is not over gifted with intelligence, but as he invariably comes of rural stock, he is easy to train and adapts himself readily to discipline. He is a good shot, and a born light infantryman. He is invaluable on patrol and shares with the Turk a reputation as the best soldier in the Balkans. He is not an ideal cavalryman, for he has no real liking for horses; in fact, the horses in the country are not of high quality, the remnants for the few cavalry regiments being imported from Hungary. In the old days the war strength of the army might be put down at some 250,000; but this number is a good deal below the force mobilized during the present hostilities. Although Bulgars form the greater part of the personnel, many other races are found serving in the ranks, and these include Turks, Jews, Serbs, Rumanians, Greeks, and Armenians. These strangers serve willingly in the army, for the country of their adoption has invariably proved a harbor of refuge for these wanderers, and as in other Balkan states, these exiles in time become more Bulgarian than the Bulgars themselves.

Now a word or two about the Bulgars officer. His life, especially from a social point of view, is very different from that of officers in other continental armies. To start with he is drawn from no particular class of the community; all that is required is that he shall have attained the necessary



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from official photograph supplied by the Ministry of Information and issued by Associated Illustrations Agencies

A British patrol marching into Cambrai

standard of general education, when he enters upon his military training at the college at Sofia. The age on entry is from sixteen to two or three-and-twenty, and he remains at the college for at least three and a half years. Should he show special aptitude for his work he is nominated for the staff and may be sent to continue his studies in Germany, Russia, or Austria; in fact, any country but England. Commissions from the ranks are not common, and no doubt the fact that entry to the military college is so open to all classes has something to do with this. Sergeant-majors, however, who have 10 years' service are given commissions in the reserve. Officers' messes are unknown. The Bulgars officer lives in private lodgings and goes off to his work at the barracks just as the average business man sallies forth daily to his office. He is not troubled by financial cares for he lives on his pay with ease. The pay of a lieutenant is just over £80 a year, and a captain draws about £120. Living is cheap in normal times; but all imported things are very expensive.

The small number of officers in each unit is particularly noticeable, about half that of most powers, a battalion of infantry, over 100 strong, having only 12 to 14 officers. The cavalry is a little better off in this respect, a squadron usually having four or five officers at its disposal.

PORK PRODUCTION IN MAINE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRUNSWICK, Maine.—An increased pork-production campaign carried on by farm bureaus in Maine has resulted in a 15 per cent increase over last year in the number of hogs raised. Previous to 1917, self-feeders for hogs had been used on a small scale, but had proved unquestionably successful. The results showed that farmers with self-feeders kept more hogs than they could otherwise.

This gave the farm bureaus the basis of a campaign for more pork. Building "bees" were held, at which self-feeders were constructed with the help of the farmers attending the meetings, and instructions given for their use, particular emphasis being placed upon their advantage in connection with pasturing hogs. As a result of the campaign, 745 additional self-feeders are now reported in use, and 2600 more hogs are being raised with them.

COMMITTEE ON EQUAL PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Justice Atkin has been made chairman of the committee appointed by the government to investigate and report upon the relations which should be maintained between the wages of women and men, having regard to the wages of both and also the value of the work. The other members of the committee are: Dr. Janet Campbell, Sir Lynden Mac-cassey, Sir W. W. Mackenzie, Mrs. Sidney Webb, and Sir Mathew Nathan (secretary). Various organizations have been asked to give evidence, among them being the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

FARMING CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
REGINA, Saskatchewan.—That the time has come when the Canadian Government should bear part of the expense in connection with the International Dry Farming Congress, is the opinion of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, provincial Minister of Agriculture, upon his return from Kansas City, where he attended the dry farming congress held there. He stated that farmers from the Canadian Northwest are capturing so many of the prizes that it would only be proper for the Canadian Government to contribute to the expense of the annual congress.

CAMBRAI, AS BRITISH FOUND IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The entry of the British into Cambrai after some of the fiercest fighting in the war was one of the remarkable events of the momentous month of October. It was hoped to the very last to be able to save Cambrai from destruction, and but for German malice this would have been effected. Before their forced retreat from the city, however, the enemy had left a number of internal machines in the center of the town, and from morning to evening of the first day of the British occupation explosions kept occurring and it took all the devoted energy of British engineers and Canadian soldiers to cope with the fires which have developed in many quarters. It was on entering Cambrai that the British immediately hoisted the French flag, a simple action, but one which seems to have greatly pleased the French people.

NEW PENSIONS LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The text was recently issued of the Naval and Military War Pensions Bill, which seeks to make provision for better administration of existing acts. Clause 1 provides that the administrative expenses of any local or joint committee shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament after April 1 next. The minister takes power to appoint members of any committee in the case of failure by local authorities to exercise the power given to them, and to suspend committees proved to be negligent. Provision is also made for the suspension of any pension in the case of refusal to undergo treatment, while the duty is placed on the minister of providing for the care of neglected children or those who have been orphaned or whose fathers are on service. A discharged disabled man shall not be required to apply any part of his pension toward the relief of any person other than his wife or child, whom he is bound to maintain. A further clause provides for the inclusion of almsmen on committees.

LUNCHES SERVED FOR WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIDDEFORD, Maine.—The system of serving lunches to the workers in the immense plant of the Saco-Lowell Company has proved such a success, and is so much appreciated by the workers, that it is being adopted by other industries. Sandwiches, milk, fruit and confectionery are served at the plant here between 9 and 10:30 a. m., and in the afternoon ice cream is sold.

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AUSTRALIAN PLANS FOR SAFER PACIFIC

Pacific Presents a Delicate Problem and Great Care Is Said to Be Needed in Rightly Settling Question of Australasia

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 22 and Nov. 6.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic. — To many people the Pacific conjures up romance and nothing more. Wonderful pictures are envisioned, and the Pacific gives full scope for imagination. Robert Louis Stevenson did more than any man to make the Pacific romantic. He had a grand field, and his literature will live. Things have moved, however, since his day, all too fast, some may think, and the Pacific, well—still spells romance. The stern realities of war have awakened the world, and it is now beginning to focus its eyes upon the vast area of water, sprinkled with islands that are daily growing in importance to the old and new worlds. To Australasia in particular, and

to the Allies in general, the Pacific presents a problem—a problem requiring the most delicate handling. The storm center of the future, the present generation must aim at settling the question of these wonderful islands, so that there may be some chance of preventing forever another world catastrophe. Australasia is fully alive to the many difficulties to be faced here, and it is to her credit that she is making valiant efforts for peace and harmony. Sir George Reid, the first High Commissioner for Australia, proposed naming the federal capital "Pacifica," implying, he said, peace. Australasia aims at peace in the Pacific, and the time is now ripe to sow the seeds.

The Australian Government, with a view to making available accurate information upon questions concerning the South Pacific, instructed the Inter-State Commission to investigate and report. They investigated many matters having immediate bearing upon the Pacific. The commissioners declared that shipping in relation to the South Pacific presented many interesting features. There can be little doubt, they think, that the trade of the South Pacific must largely be dominated by the nation whose ships can give the best services at the lowest rates of freight. It is recorded that the scale of Australian wages, while higher than that of all visiting ships, is gradually increasing, and that the conditions under which Australian registered ships must be worked are in many cases making it impossible to

compete with ships registered under other flags.

In ordinary times of competitive commercial enterprise, there are questions that may arise, and indeed have arisen, which may make it difficult for Australia and New Zealand to continue as the dominating factors in the island trade.

Two factors stand out: (1) The cost of conducting Australian-owned shipping as compared with the cost of shippers of most other countries. (2) The lack of demand or use in Australia or New Zealand for copra. The year before the war 138 British vessels as against 10 foreign Fiji entered; British Solomon Islands, 55 British as against 13 foreign; Papua, 432 British as against 33 foreign; Tongan Islands, 81 British as against one foreign (American). As to the French establishments, continue the commissioners, the figures for the same year for the Society Islands (Tahiti) are—vessels entered, 41 British, 13 French, and 15 American; but in respect of New Caledonia, which has an important export trade in minerals, 85 French vessels entered as against 18 British, nine Norwegian, and four representing other nations. The better to complete this survey it should be stated that the shipping fleet that entered the South Pacific in 1913 carried on the one hand direct, or via Australian or New Zealand ports, to the British South Pacific Island possessions (including New Guinea), imports valued approximately at £1,700,000, and to foreign South Sea Island possessions (including New Guinea) imports of the approximate value of £1,790,000, and on the other hand carried away in the same year direct or via Australia or New Zealand ports exports valued at over £2,000,000 from British South Pacific Island possessions and from foreign South Pacific Island possessions export, valued at upward of £1,900,000.

The commissioners, in their report to the federal government, give an interesting survey of shipping competition generally. The German, by offering attractive terms, made great inroads into the British shipping interests. His modus operandi was very effective; his fleet was excellent, his subsidy ample, his cargo assured, his organization complete—so complete in fact that his Australian competitor requiring the most delicate handling. The storm center of the future, the present generation must aim at settling the question of these wonderful islands, so that there may be some chance of preventing forever another world catastrophe. Australasia is fully alive to the many difficulties to be faced here, and it is to her credit that she is making valiant efforts for peace and harmony. Sir George Reid, the first High Commissioner for Australia, proposed naming the federal capital "Pacifica," implying, he said, peace. Australasia aims at peace in the Pacific, and the time is now ripe to sow the seeds.

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2,032,000. The latest subsidy contract approved by the Japanese Diet in 1915 provides an annual sum beginning 1915-16 yearly, to 1919-20, totaling in the five years—European service 8,657,989 yen, North America 13,855,010 yen, South America 1,446,888 yen, and Australia 876,501 yen.

In conclusion the commissioners, in speaking of the future, say that there will probably be a tendency to create more direct shipping communications. France, the United States of America, and Japan are likely to be active in this connection. The present paramount influence of Australia and New Zealand in the island trade, in which very large sums of capital have been invested, the increasing Australian and New Zealand production of foodstuffs and manufactured articles for the islands, and the more extensive utilization within the empire of empire products, should make it necessary to assure that British and Australian vessels are able to compete with foreign subsidies and manning conditions, and to maintain a firm hold on the South Pacific carrying trade.

The opinion was expressed in the report that San Francisco would probably become an important copra buying center, and it was given in evidence as to the anticipated emergency of the American market that new shipping lines were being projected between San Francisco and Sydney, and between New York and Sydney. Without any serious diversion, steamers en route from Sydney to San Francisco can call at ports of important copra-producing islands—for example, Fiji, Samoa and Tahiti. The commissioners say that since the temporary occupation, on behalf of the Allies, of the Marshall and Caroline Islands by the Japanese Government during the war, the Japanese shipping companies have taken over the principal part of the trade of these islands, and have both steamers and schooners plying between the various groups and also to the Gilbert Islands. Many Japanese traders have settled in these islands and two of the larger companies have established head stations there.

The effect of foreign shipping subventions on British shipping has in recent years been exhaustively dealt with in special reports, which, inter alia, refer to the increasing competition between British and foreign vessels engaged in the Australian trade, and the amount of the subventions paid by France, Germany, Japan, America, Belgium, and the Netherlands respectively, some of which subsidies either directly or indirectly affect the shipping trade to Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific Islands.

HOUSING WORK IS STOPPED

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—Orders were received by naval officials here on Wednesday, from Washington, stopping work on the construction of the James-town torpedo station. Work on the addition to the naval station at Codding Point, it was announced, will continue without overtime or Sunday work.

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WAR'S EFFECT ON WOMEN IN ALGIERS

Upheaval in the West Has Been Reflected With Radical Results Among Women in Algiers and Elevated Them Socially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ZURICH, Switzerland.—The war is responsible for many changes all over the world, but this has never been so thoroughly exemplified as amongst the female portion of the Muhammadan society in Algiers. The correspondent of the Gazette de Lausanne writes an interesting account of the effect this upheaval has had on the old established customs and laws which heretofore were considered fixed and immutable. The war has brought about a revolution which has proved a blessing and relief to the women, inasmuch as it has broken up the life of stagnation to which the female element had been condemned, and with which, through a quite comprehensible scruple, France had wisely elected not to interfere.

"Rich or poor, the woman from her earliest years comes first under the paternal, and later under the marital yoke of her husband. She had become so accustomed herself to this state of servitude, fixed by ancient dogmas, that her mentality seemed quite incapable of being shaped to a more independent rule of life. Even when through sufficient cause she obtained a separation from her husband, instead of enjoying her new freedom, she hastened to seek a new husband. The prospect of being unhappy a second time was less terrible than the necessity of living by her own efforts. There is nothing astonishing in this on the part of a creature whom the rôle of a slave had rendered helpless to manage for herself, or to provide for her own wants, and in whom the sentiments of personality and human dignity have never been developed. If she belongs to a rich master her only care is how to please the Son of Allah, whose time of leisure she must charm, and whose every whim she must study under pain of being repudiated. Her days glide by in languorous idleness filled only with the care of her person and of her toilette.

"The upheaval which the war has occasioned in our occidental world has been reflected with even greater results in the Muhammadan world, the most significant of which is the important place which the women of the working class have taken. Formerly the women of the people were nothing more than chattels which could be bought and sold, used often as a beast of burden, clothed with rags. She grinds the corn, makes the cakes and spins the wool. Nothing shows more the effect of this laborious servitude than the faces of the Berber women who are seen in the evening coming back from the fountains, their backs bowed under a large 'Guerba' filled with water, while the men sit on the ground and play dominoes, and so forth. These poor women are like a herd of human cattle who exist in ignorance.

"It was very difficult to change their condition without wounding the susceptibilities of the Muhammadans. The laws which determined this condition of things combined with the restless jealousy of the husbands and their oriental languor, seem to be unchangeable. And because it was impossible to have any communication with the imprisoned ones, one did not know when or how one could awaken their intelligence, and arouse in them sentiments of personality.

"The war has brought the occasion. Under the pressure of circumstances, the social rôle of the woman is elevated and has brought in its train the amelioration of her condition, moral as well as physical. In the beginning of this change her new responsibilities puzzled and bewildered her, limited as she was to the cares of her house and surroundings. Now the native woman knows the names and the existence of the belligerent nations, and also of the struggles in which the members of her family or her tribe are engaged. She speaks of the numbers on the uniforms of the soldiers, and of events of which she has been told, and she tells the story again.

"The departure of the numerous Muhammadan soldiers has given to the woman the first place in the family. The slave has become the master. For the first time she reigns in her own house. Now she looks after the household herself. She watches the harvest and sells the produce of garden and field. She must know the market value of what she sells. Her natural improvidence is corrected by the necessity to provide for the subsistence of her family. She is helped in her task by pecuniary aid from the French Government, apart from which many women receive money from their husbands, who are working in the great city factories. It is known that 800,000 natives have enlisted as voluntary workers in the factories in France. As they are paid very high wages for their work they send large sums to Algiers. The district of Ft. National alone which consists of 758 families received from this source 2,146,000 francs.

"As one can imagine, the woman who for the first time finds herself in possession of, to her, enormous sums of money, does not always employ them in a sensible manner. The provisions accumulated by the Swiss housewives are not to be compared with those stored up by the Muhammadan women. At first there was quite a debauch in sugar and other household articles. And her vanity also was freely indulged. The peddler never sold so many 'Babouches,' golden belts and mirrors, embroidered stuffs, and above all embroidered handkerchiefs, the bright colors of which the women like so much.

"This sudden prosperity has made

the women persons of importance, especially in Kabyle. Since the beginning of the war women have saved their money and on the occasion of the last loan the women from Laghout subscribed to the issue and made their payments in gold.

"This momentary emancipation of married women together with the unaccustomed use of money is for them a happiness hitherto unknown, a glimpse of better things. Added to this they are now under the protection of the French Government. We can partly understand the desire of a Kabyle woman whose son is at the front and who in her prayers for him, mingles feminine egotism with natural love. 'O Allah, protect my son, and—prolong the war!'

LORD MORRIS' FAITH IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An interesting address on Newfoundland was delivered by Lord Morris, former Prime Minister of Newfoundland, as the second of a course of four addresses on "Our Empire: Its Wealth and Natural Resources," given under the auspices of the British Women's Patriotic League. The meeting was held at the house of Lady Llangattock in Rutland Gate.

Lord Morris began by reviewing the history of Newfoundland from its discovery in 1497. It was in that remote island, he said, that the English flag had first floated above an overseas province. She had not, however, been granted full responsible government until 1855. The agricultural possibilities of the island were by no means limited, the value of the annual products being over £1,000,000, or one-third that of the fishery products. Cod had been the mainstay of Newfoundland, and today it represented two-thirds of her exports. There were also the seal, herring, and lobster fisheries.

The lecturer went on to speak of the mineral wealth of Newfoundland. Copper and iron mines were now being worked, he said, and many seams of excellent coal had been discovered. The pulp and paper mills of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, of which Lord Northcliffe and his brothers were members, were the finest in the world, and there were also other smaller mills. Lumbering was another important industry. Railways had been made, and there was a steamboat system established which equipped Newfoundland with transport facilities, which were better, for its size and condition, than any other country in the British colony which maintained a naval reserve as a branch of the imperial naval establishment. At the outbreak of the war 2000 of these naval reservists had dropped their lines and come to the colors, and a steady supply to the British Navy had since been maintained, the number now having reached 8000.

Lord Morris said in conclusion that he believed that the wealth and natural resources of Newfoundland might be expanded and developed in the interest of the empire so that emigration might be directed toward it. If cold storage were provided fresh fish could be exported, which had not been done hitherto. And the development of the fishing industry would provide employment for thousands of returned soldiers as well as that of the herring industry, of farming, fruit growing and mining.

BEQUESTS IN WILL OF MRS. RUSSELL SAGE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
New York, New York.—The will of Mrs. Russell Sage, made public here on Wednesday, leaves \$1,315,000 specifically to public institutions. Large amounts were also given to relatives. There was a legacy of \$8,000,000 to Joseph Jermain Slocum, a brother; and \$180,000 in other personal bequests, including \$3000 which was left to Miss Mary Jones Boardman, of St. Paul. Mrs. Sage left to each servant who had been in her employ ten years or more \$5000 and to those who had been employed five years \$2500. The residuary of the estate was divided into 52 equal parts and given to educational and charitable institutions.

'BE ON GUARD' AGAINST GERMAN-MADE TOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—"Be on guard" is a slogan put out by the American Relief Legion with reference to the possibility of German-made toys being sold in the United States to compete with American-made articles. A sticker issued by the legion reads as follows: "Be on guard! 'Made in Germany' toys and other Hun products, made by unclean hands, will be offered for sale here to compete with our factories. Keep your eyes open."

VICTORY ARCH PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—The National Society of Sculpture and the arts and decoration committee on national defense are making plans to raise a fund for the erection of a victory arch in Madison Square, dedicated to the New York men who fought in the war.

NO CHANGE IN NAVY PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Secretary of the Navy says that the navy construction program will be carried out, and that it is the intention to build all capital ships as originally contemplated.

SEINE SOCIALISTS IN CONFERENCE

Committee Failed to Draw Up a Formula to Which All Sections of the Party Might Subscribe—Unity of Party Threatened

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—On the eve of the national congress, the congress of the Seine Federation of Socialists (embracing the Paris district) was held as usual for the passing of resolutions and to allocate the representation of the different sections of the federation at it. By reason of the fact that it is the strongest of the federations and embraces such a large proportion of the figure heads and leaders of the party, this annual meeting of the Seine Socialists is always regarded with extreme interest, giving the key, as it often does, as to what is likely to follow when the "militants" of the whole of France assemble for their great deliberation.

The circumstances are such that peculiar interest and anxiety attached to both gatherings this year, and it cannot be said that the result of the Seine congress did anything to dispel the uneasiness felt by those who have had the best interests of the party at heart. During recent weeks, when it was generally appreciated that even the smallest appearance of unity of the party was in the gravest danger and that some effort must be made to reestablish it, if the party in general were not to fall upon disaster, such efforts have been made in many quarters and some hopes were entertained. But the Seine federation gathering seemed to destroy them.

For 15 days before the congress opened in the Bellevilloise in the Rue Boyer, a committee of resolutions, which had been appointed by the federation, had labored diligently with the object of producing a formula to which all the sections of the party might subscribe and thereby produce at least the appearance of unity. The effort was a failure, and when the congress gathered the state of things was that to five resolutions of which notice had previously been given there was added a sixth which had been prepared by the old Majoritaires (defeated by the Longuet Minority section at the recent national council and now generally referred to as the ex-Majoritaires)—in conjunction with the Centrists, whose special mission is always that of intermediary and peacemaker, with the object of making a last supreme appeal to maintain the unity of the party. It is understood that the Longuet section had desired that an invitation should be given to the Russian revolutionary organization, that is to say the Bolsheviks, to attend the national congress, but this had been defeated in the permanent administrative commission by M. Pierre Renaudel and his friends, but M. Longuet and his partisans had some sort of revenge by having it settled that the National Reformist Socialists should also be kept out.

The gathering opened under the presidency of M. Maurange, and it was determined at the outset that each section should have half an hour for the exposition of its case. The first resolution to be dealt with was the formula of compromise put forward by the ex-Majoritaires and the Centrists, and it sustained a smashing defeat by 6491 votes against it, to only 2742 in its favor. This was the first big gain of the Longuet group and was greeted as such. M. Mayeras, deputy of the Seine, made an incisive speech in which he condemned all the resolutions which were being submitted, including that to which his own support was being given, for not taking sufficient account of three great international events which had just taken place, one being the inter-allied conference in London, the other the Austrian note, and the third the recent speech of President Wilson. To these three grand events, he said, he would for the sake of completeness add a fourth, which was the Bulgarian peace. He analyzed the attitude of the Majority, or the ex-Minoritaires, in their disposition to refuse the war credits in certain circumstances.

Although the amiable Centrists had sustained a defeat with their motion, as just stated, they did not cease to pursue their policy of compromise, and one of their number, M. Gréte, made a strong appeal to the gathering to do its utmost to achieve unity, warning it that, without it, its influence would be nil, alike at home as in international conferences, when the time of peace should come. The party, he said, that had once been surprised by the suddenness with which war came upon them should not again be surprised in the same way by the coming of peace, and by its disunion be incapable of dealing with the mighty problems with which it would then be confronted. But the appeal fell on a majority of deaf ears. The Seine federation has for long had the reputation of favoring the extremists, and it was made clear that it was holding to this reputation.

Speaking on behalf of the resolution put forward by the ex-Majoritaires including MM. Thomas and Renaudel, it

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was urged by M. Soutif, upon a line of argument that M. Thomas himself has sometimes adopted, that unity was not nearly so difficult to achieve as was pretended, since the policy and attitude of the Longuet party, as apart from the Kienthalians who supported them, was not in essentials very different from that of the ex-Majoritaires.

On the other hand M. Verfeuil, supporting the ex-Minority motion, insisted that there were essential and fundamental divergences between the two attitudes. "Your fault," said he to the ex-Majoritaires, "lies in implying that this war, essentially a war of capitalists, is a war of liberation. We say in our motion that we are for peace without victory because peace by victory is the peace of imperialism. The Centrists have come nearer to us, but not near enough to become our allies. They do not speak of the Russian revolution. To us intervention is criminal in its basic idea and in its object. On the question of the credits we have made a concession to the parliamentary element of the ex-Majoritaires, but we are against the votes of credit." Addressing himself to the extreme Kienthalians at the end of his speech M. Verfeuil said "Let us support the credits for a few weeks, and if the experiment does not succeed we will return to your view."

NEW YORK CITY MILK PRICE AGAIN RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—On Thursday the retail price of milk in this city is advanced another cent by ruling of the federal food board. Grade A will thus cost 20 cents and B 18 cents a quart. The board says that the increase is caused by circumstances over which it has no control. Cost records are said to show that the dealers made no profits in October, and owing to added labor costs they will make none, it is said, in November, even with another cent added to the consumers' price. The board investigated figures obtained from five representative companies before raising the price again.

Higher Milk Prices Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Milk producers of this city, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo, are seeking another increase in price of milk. They appeared before the State Milk Commission in Columbus, and requested that they be allowed to raise their price to \$4.40 per 100 pounds. The present price to producers is \$3.60 in Cincinnati, \$3.78 at Cleveland, \$3.25 at Columbus and Toledo. Distributors say the increase sought would force consumers to pay 17 cents a quart for milk. It is said the milk commissioners are inclined to view the increase as too high.

PERMISSION TO RAISE CARFARE REQUESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—The Memphis Street Railway through its attorney has prepared a tentative petition, asking that the company be granted permission to raise the street car fare in Memphis to six cents or more.

This demand was based upon the recent raise in wages granted employees by the United States Government, the increase in the cost of materials, and the company's short credit. According to Mayor Monteverde, it will be necessary for the car company to insert a clause calling for a referendum vote of the people before the commission can even take cognizance of the request. There have been hints that the Street Railway Company may take the issue into the federal court in an effort to force the city to grant the raise.

CHICAGO PLANNING PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With permission of the War Industries Board and State Council of Defense for the construction of highways, roads, boulevards, bridges, etc., improvements amounting to millions of dollars will be started soon in Chicago and vicinity, and thousands of men who are now working on war contracts may find employment. It is estimated that close to 50,000 men will be needed for this construction work. The resumption of construction, it is felt here, will go a long way in helping to solve some of the labor problems which the country expects to face.

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Trade supplied by Armour Grain Company, Chicago.

Ask, too, for ARMOUR'S OATS. They cook in 10 to 15 minutes.

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MIDDLE EUROPE PROBLEMS RAISED

New Chicago Organization Says United States Must Aid in Solution of the Intricate Questions Which Are to Come Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Referring to the organization in Chicago of the "American Friends of a New Middle Europe," an organization which is the outgrowth of the work of the war committee of the Union League Club of Chicago, Allen B. Pond, who has taken an active part in the club's war work, declared there is even greater need than before that the American public become aroused to the necessity of seeing that a just settlement is made of the problems in Middle Europe. It was because of the interest that has been aroused in this question in Chicago, and the desire to give the work a greater scope than the war committee of the club could do, that it has now been put in the hands of the new organization which has opened headquarters in Chicago. Wendworth F. Field is secretary of the new organization.

Financial and commercial interests of the newly organized nations in Middle Europe must be looked after, said Mr. Pond, in discussing the question with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The credit of these nations must be established, he said, and the new organization will give aid along this line as well as giving its moral support. Heretofore these peoples have looked to Austria and Germany as far as banking and finance is concerned, and while Mr. Pond does not want to cut Germany off from the world's business after the war, he said that the United States and the Allies cannot allow Germany to be the sole financier of these new nations and thereby let them fall back into German hands again.

America must assist all it can in establishing these new governments and use the greatest patience in the process, which may be most trying. The government of the United States and the individual American ought to be thinking about these problems as America has a great responsibility, he said.

There are vital, intricate problems to be solved, he stated, not only in Middle Europe but in the question as to what part of Turkey is to be left to the Ottoman Turks and what part to be left to the Allies. The Turks are in Mesopotamia, Arabia and Assyria, including Palestine. The Turks comprise only about 35 or 40 per cent of the population of Turkey in Asia, said Mr. Pond, and America cannot begin to permit Turkey to misgovern the Armenians, Assyrians and other groups in Asia.

The problems the individual himself cannot solve, but he ought to have an intelligent interest and see that the government does its part. Some people may say that we are not vitally concerned, continued Mr. Pond, because we are not in direct touch with these problems, but if injustices are left to ripen they will bring on future wars. The nature of these settlements concern our future peace, said Mr. Pond, and we want to be left free to follow up the task of peace and see that it is insured for the future.

America has less self-interest in these problems, he pointed out, than any other of the allied nations, and if America does the fair thing by the other man it will create a condition of peace to its own interest. Because America has no colonies in middle Europe, he maintained, this country is in no danger of temptation to be selfish and can help in securing a just settlement of conditions. Some of the Allies have a self-interest and may not know what is best and it is for America to keep cool-headed and insist upon justice, he stated, not because America is more generous or noble but because its interests are less concerned in the question.

MID-PACIFIC FREE PORT FOR AMERICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—"The war has made the free port in Hawaii more necessary to Hawaii and to America than ever before. We, as a nation, should adapt ourselves to the conditions by adopting the free port system, which combines, as far as possible,

the advantages of the protective and the free trade policies. The war makes the free port a national necessity." This statement was made by Prof. William A. Bryan, author and member of the faculty of the College of Hawaii, in an address delivered recently before the Commercial Club. Professor Bryan developed an argument in favor of making the entire Hawaiian group a great American, mid-Pacific, free port trade center, as against a proposal advanced previously to have merely a free zone, or district, at Honolulu harbor.

AMERICANIZATION THANKSGIVING DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire.—New Hampshire's Committee on Americanization has organized a movement to make the coming holiday an "Americanization Thanksgiving" at which supporters of the Americanization movement will be asked to entertain in their homes some non-English-speaking residents.

"If alien people share and help to celebrate American holidays," says Director G. B. Clarkson, "they will understand more spontaneously the American spirit. The American spirit says that all men are comrades; if we are going to work in its name we must say so, too, and believe it and live it."

"Thanksgiving Day is the least public, the most personal and quietest of our holidays. Each of us invites only his friends to share in the celebration. But it is distinctively and solely American and offers a better opportunity for the play of that comradeship which is the very root of true Americanism."

CHINESE VOTERS IN HONOLULU PROTEST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Members of the Chinese-American Federation, as well as Chinese and part-Chinese voters of Honolulu, have gone on record as being strongly opposed to the mission of John Wise, Republican nominee for the territorial Senate and head of the Longshoremen's Union, to Washington to protest the passage of Delegate Kalaniana'ole's bill providing for the admission of 30,000 Chinese laborers into Hawaii as a war measure.

The opposition of the Chinese voters is said to be largely an injection of the immigration question into island politics. It is asserted by the Chinese that they can gather approximately 1500 votes, to be used, if necessary, in a movement to defeat Wise at the general election in November. It is said in political circles that Republican candidates for the Legislature have been served with what is substantially an ultimatum that those who oppose the labor importation will be fought in the fall campaign.

JAPAN PUSHING TRADE IN SIBERIA

Fishing Concessions Acquired, Mining Properties Bought and General Commercial and Business Relations Being Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce has just received reports from Vladivostok, indicating the development of commercial activities there, and showing proof of the lively campaign now being conducted by the Japanese to develop commercial relations in Eastern Russia.

"Japanese business interests," say the reports, "are penetrating as rapidly as possible into all forms of commercial and industrial interests in Siberia. At a public auction of fishing concessions held in the early part of the year Japanese interests secured 87 per cent of all fishing concessions in the district, thus giving them virtual control of that branch. In the mining industry the Japanese are making as careful investigation as possible of the value of its iron ore and other mining properties, and have already purchased from Russian interests a number of the important mining properties in the well-known mining districts in Eastern Siberia. These mining properties include iron ore and coal properties.

"In addition to securing important industrial properties, Japanese business interests, assisted by the Japanese Government, are showing commendable initiative and energy by developing commercial trading and by doing everything in their power to lay a foundation for a permanent commercial and industrial field after the war. Siberia presents a profitable field for trading on account of a large accumulation of raw materials, consisting chiefly of furs, fur skins, agricultural seeds, particularly sugar-beet seed, and other staple raw materials which have been forwarded to Vladivostok by Russian business houses and by Russian cooperative societies in the hope that they could be exchanged for the necessities of life in the way of general merchandise, farming implements and tools, which are so vitally important in meeting the needs of the Russian people in both Siberia and Russia."

Realizing that every day lost in supplying Siberia with these necessities and in the organization of a comprehensive program of economic assistance for the Russian people means the loss of invaluable time in saving hundreds of thousands of lives and in the development of active cooperation between the United States and Russia, the larger groups of Russian business interests and the important cooperative societies and credit unions are desirous of effecting direct relations with America.



UNDERWEAR WEEK

November 11th to 16th inclusive

Why not visit the store in your city which sells "Mérode" or "Harvard Mills" Underwear and see the display of these attractive undergarments for women and children.

You are not obliged to buy—special courtesy in merely showing you the garments is one of the features of Underwear Week.

"Mérode" and "Harvard Mills" (Hand-finished) Underwear

When you find the name "Mérode" or "Harvard Mills" on a garment it means extra value in underapparel—in dependability for wear and holding its shape. Each garment is cut and made to fit, carefully tailored and hand-finished.

In all popular fabrics and many styles—high, medium or low neck; long sleeves, elbow length or no sleeves at all; knee or ankle length. All sizes and weights for women and children. Union suits, vests, drawers and tights, priced at 50 cents to \$6.75 a garment. Ask for "Mérode" or "Harvard Mills" underwear by name.

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BRITISH DELEGATES FOR WAR CABINET

Imperial Representatives to Meet
Preparatory to Peace Confer-
ence—Allied Powers to As-
semble at Versailles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Imperial War Cabinet will hold meetings preparatory to the peace conference, the dominions being represented as follows: Canada, Sir Robert Borden and several colleagues; Australia, Mr. W. M. Hughes and Mr. Joseph Cook, Minister of the Navy; Mr. W. F. Massey and Sir J. A. Ward for New Zealand; Newfoundland, Mr. W. F. Lloyd. Presumably General Smuts will sit in the Cabinet with General Botha for South Africa. At the request of the government the Viceroy of India has requested Sir Satyendra Sinha to represent India. The invitation has been accepted.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns that reliable quarters believe that Versailles will be the locality for the peace conference, which is expected to sit about the end of the year.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Le Petit Parisien publishes M. Clemenceau's announcement stating that the Allied Powers will shortly assemble at Versailles to consider the peace problem, adding that it was possible, even probable, that Versailles will be the scene of the international conference.

Alsace Shows Hostility
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A radiogram from the German High Command has been received at Allied Headquarters, stating that the Alsace-Lorraine population is showing hostility to the retiring German troops, and asking that the French Government wire to the populations advising calm to prevent regrettable incidents.

Mezières Devastated
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—As the armistice was signed and the order given along the whole front for hostilities to cease, the Germans to the end of Mezières and Charleville with asphyxiating gas shells. Wednesday—Mezières was systematically bombed from 4 on Sunday afternoon until Monday morning, the Ardennes prefect has telegraphed. The government hospital was fired. The town presents an aspect of wholesale desolation. The enemy aimed at the destruction of the town, and apparently the prevention of the passage of the French troops across the Meuse.

Danish Minefields Removed
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—The Danish Defense Minister announces that in accordance with the armistice which the belligerents have concluded, the provisional Danish entrenchments will be destroyed and the mine fields in the Great and Little Belt and Oresund removed. The defense troops in Seeland will be sent home the soonest possible, but the forces in Jutland are not to be disbanded for the present.

Appeal Against Blockade
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday)—Mr. Branting in the Social Democratic Chamber, referring to the German armistice, urges a modification of the blockade before the end of the month on the ground that the German people, having finally driven the Germans to leadership, has a claim to other treatment than when allowing von Tirpitz to devastate the seas.

Liberation for Poland
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Warsaw message states that General von Beseler has informed the Polish Regency Council that the Germans would hand over the administration to the Polish Government by Dec. 1, except the main railway, telegraph, and telephone line serving the military interests. The message adds that the Governor-General's office will be abolished and the German troops necessary for maintaining the country's security placed under a military commander.

Belgians Hunt for Mines
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Admiralty issues per wireless press a German Government wireless recommending all German merchantmen to run immediately into the nearest port. A further announcement is issued from the allied to German Headquarters that Major Sisteron, with three officers, is proceeding to Spa. A request is also quoted from the Belgian chief of staff to the German fourth army for dispatch of an officer knowing the position of mines at the Ostend railway station.

Brussels May Be Peace City
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A proposal that Brussels be chosen as the place of meeting for the peace council has been made in Sweden by Michael Lie, says the Belgian official information service. It adds: "In Brussels took place the well-staged abdication of Charles V. It was a pompous scene which the world

has never forgotten. Now let the epilogue to the abdication of another Emperor also be spoken in Brussels—an epilogue that is to be as dramatic as the scene of 1555 and in as striking contrast to the actual pusillanimous and furtive abdication of William II, as that is to the long premeditated farewell of Charles V.
"Again Brussels is insolubly connected with the closing scenes of still another candidate for autocracy. Waterloo was fought at her very gate. But it was a triumphant city, and from it the news of the Emperor's overthrow was published to the world.
"Both of the above reasons are trivial, perhaps, but they strike the imagination. Brussels has been connected with great events and world changes. No land has suffered in this great war as Belgium has. Now should come her reward. After being sealed to the world in the humiliating grasp of invaders, let her see the conclusion of the treaty that is to give peace to the coming generations."

GERMAN FRONT LINE AT END OF FIGHTING

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—When the fighting ended on Monday the German front line opposite the first American army, running south and north, was approximately as follows:
From north of the Château d'Hannocelles, through the Bois de Lavaie, the Bois de Manheulles, the Bois Massene, thence northwest passing east of Blanzee, east of Grimaucourt, east and north of Nobras Woods. Thence through the Grand Chenes, east of Bezonvaux, through the Herbebois Woods, east and north of Hill 319, north of Chaumont-de-Vant-Damvillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thiéte Brook and the Damvillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woivre and Paalon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Mouzon, along the Meuse.

The front of the second army from south to north was as follows: Nomeny to Epy, through the Bois Volrotte, through the Bois Frehaut, to the Moselle River and up the river to a point about two-thirds of a mile south of Pagny, and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny. Thence through Rembécourt to the north of Bois Dommartin and the Mainbois farm, skirting the northern end of Lake Lachaussee, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Waville, St. Hilaire, Marcheville, Riville, to one-third of a mile south of Ville-en-Woevre.

On the front of the first and second armies between the Meuse and the Moselle, allied troops hold the former German front line villages of Bonvaux, Watronville, Blanzee, Moraville, Abaucourt, Dieppe and Bezonvaux.

AIRMAN TAKES NEWS OF TRUCE TO RUMANIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An Amsterdam message states that Mr. Marghilan resigned the Premiership, following the French airman's arrival at Jassy from French Headquarters with a note to the Rumanian Government. Further Jassy messages report the impending appointment of ministers for Bukovina and Transylvania, and the issue of a royal proclamation foreshadowing the introduction of general franchise and the distribution of 5,000,000 acres of land to the peasants.

MR. RACHMANINOFF SETTLES IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—Sergei Rachmaninoff, the composer, is in New York, having arrived lately at an Atlantic port with his family. He came to the United States by way of Sweden and Denmark. Like the violinist, Mr. Auer, and a number of other Russian musicians, he has taken up his residence in America until political affairs in his own country become settled.

CLASH REPORTED IN BUENOS AIRES

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A procession of persons of pro-ally sentiments, who are also opposed to President Irigoyen, clashed with an opposition crowd here on Wednesday, in front of the offices of Epoca, a government newspaper. A number of shots were fired. At least one person was killed and several others were injured.

PEACE CELEBRATION FROM THE TRAIN

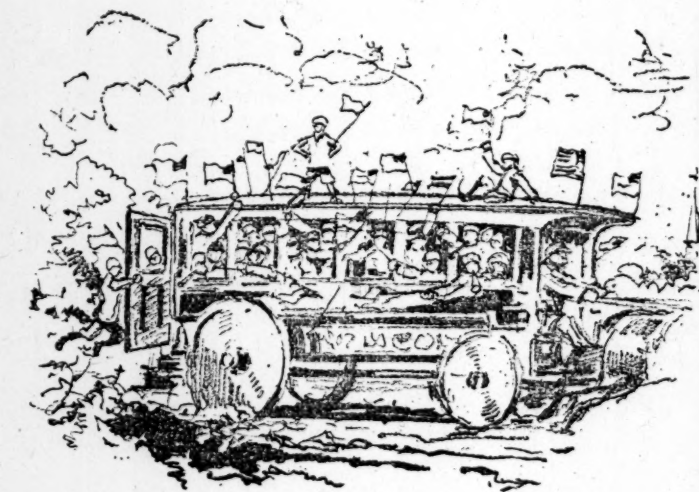
To see America celebrating the coming of peace—not simply from a street corner in some single city but from the windows of a transcontinental train cutting the boundaries of state after state—this is a view of the great national celebration that only those fortunate enough to be traveling Monday and Tuesday enjoyed. To such of them as lived in great cities the sight of town and village celebrating across the country brought home how much America was at one: for they saw it with their eyes.

To be sure, signs of this unity have been far from lacking. The response to the war needed no confirmation on this point. Still it stirs the heart of the dweller in the metropolis, where war addresses by famous men are common and where the Blue Devils and the Bersaglieri have tramped the streets, to see the service flag flying in the small window of some rickety farm house on a far away country road. Or in a country town long distant from the great centers to see them making as warm efforts to sell the Liberty bonds as the big city organization. We all know these things, but it is good to see them; and so it was good to see state after state rejoicing at the end of the war.

Such persons as had this privilege of course had to pay for it. Their penalty for journeying on Monday and Tuesday, when peace was given its vigorous welcome by America, was in forgoing their own outbursts. A Pullman coach does not lend itself to shouting, to blowing a horn or beating a tin pan. Odd though it be, the trains shooting through gleeful cities were probably as quiet spots as were to be found within the city limits.

"Actually to see America in unity, from metropolis to little town far out in the country, flying the Stars and Stripes to welcome victory, was immensely impressive," remarked one long-distance traveler arriving in Boston Tuesday. He had come on from Chicago.

"When we started downtown early Monday morning to catch the train we knew then the celebration was already on," he observed. "People then going home on the street cars from a night's work were blowing horns. That meant the vendors were selling them down-

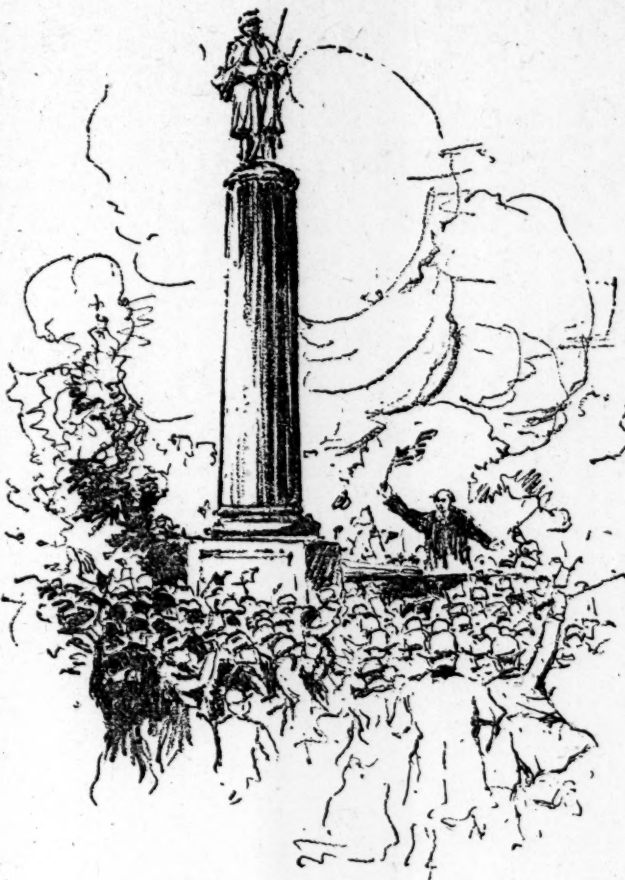


That bus from the country school

town, already that bright in the morning, and that the lid was certainly coming off again in Chicago that day. When we got downtown we found it had already. Amid shouting, beating, hollering and various other noises we made our way to the station and pulled out to the shrill of the whistles. From then on we heard little. The rest of the trip was mostly a moving picture of America's celebration.

"Clear across the continent to the seacoast it was the same thing. Of course the telegraph wires tell the story from the big cities. It is too bad they cannot mention how the little towns and the cross roads celebrated, but big or little we all know they celebrated the same way. Only you may be sure it is something actually to see this, to be the film of the moving picture yourself, recording village and city jubilation as your locomotive dashes on.

"Illinois' uproarious enthusiasm just getting under way contributed the first scene in this national movie. The powerful whistles at the Gary steel mills, it is true, did penetrate the windows. Then through Elkhart, another Indiana city, where beneath the Civil War monument, surmounted by a soldier of '61-'65, in the old blue uniform of that day, a large crowd had gathered. Faces all pointing toward the monument indicated a speaker, and sure enough before the train sped on he could be made out, a gray-haired man, addressing the crowd from an automobile. Small communities had the advantage over



Beneath the Civil War monument

the great on the first day's good news, for they could quickly arrange their demonstration for the whole place. Then across the State of Ohio where crowds gathered at public squares, sometimes within glimpse of the train, and where automobiles—as everywhere—ran along country roads, decorated with flags. Somewhere along in Ohio—or was it early in New York?—we passed that bus from the country school, a big auto with the school's name on the outside, flying its little schoolboy flags outside, and inside a little bunch of boys and girls,

heart of the city, as heartily as anybody could.

"Boston's celebration was like Chicago's. The big cities had their own way of letting loose. Town and country were quieter. If they had been as boisterous, there would have been more to record in this panorama view of America's jubilee. Each in its own way, but America one in peace as in war, was the record of this picture framed a good way across the continent."

MESSAGE TELLS OF MME. BRESHKOVSKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—Although it was reported on Oct. 27 that Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, known as "The Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," had been executed by the Bolsheviks, A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau here, told this bureau on Wednesday that the Russian Embassy at Washington had received a cable message that she was on her way to the United States, and would probably arrive within three or four weeks. This message, Mr. Sack said, came from the All Russian Provisional Government at Omsk, and it is said that she is coming on the invitation of American friends, many of whom live in Boston.

In this connection it will be remembered that what was believed to have been the last letter received in America from Mme. Breshkovsky was recently published in The Christian Science Monitor. It was addressed to Alice Stone Blackwell. In that letter were these words:

"It is an epoch when the people over all the world (the little world of our earth) are crossing the Rubicon (one of them) of history, after which effort a new existence will come into being. . . . If you all . . . remain as hopeful for us as you have been until lately, I shall thank my destiny and fortify my soul with the idea that we are not left by our friends to the mercy of our enemies."

DEPARTURE OF MR. MASARYK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Thomas G. Masaryk, former president of the Czech-Slovak National Council, will leave Washington on Friday night on his way to Europe to assume office as the first president of the new republic of Bohemia. He will be accompanied by his secretary, Jaroslav Cizak, who has been a refugee from Austro-Hungarian rule for 6½ years.

RESERVE CAST OFF IN PARIS REJOICING

Cheering Multitudes March
Through the Boulevards—
Statue of Strassburg Beflagged
in Tri-Color

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The following proclamation has been issued by the municipality of Paris: "People of Paris, it is victory, triumphal victory; the enemy, vanquished, has laid down his arms. Let Paris depart from her reserve, beflag with colors, and those of the Allies in honor of the soldiers and chiefs. 'Le jour de gloire est arrivé, vive la République.'
The boulevards and streets afforded extraordinary sights with the marching and cheering multitudes. Every shop and every bank was closed. Flags were flown everywhere, the Union Jack being particularly predominant. Flower-girls were pressing mimosa sprigs and violets on every 'poulu,' and on the British and Americans.

The immense din in Paris was heard on the London telephones. Illuminations were organized by permission of the Prefecture. An outdoor cinematograph, showing M. Clemenceau's portrait, aroused an immense cheer.

A proposal is afoot that M. Clemenceau should figure on the Republican stamps.

The Opéra Comique gave a gala performance of 'Mireille,' the allied national anthems following.
M. Clemenceau drove to the Elysée to inform M. Poincaré, the President, of the armistice, returning along the Boulevard St. Germain with cheering crowds following. A government meeting took place at the Elysée at 3 o'clock.

Marshal Foch was received by M. Clemenceau at 10:45 on the morning of the signing of the armistice, and afterward at the Elysée by the President, who warmly congratulated him.

King at St. Paul's

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The King and Queen, with other members of the royal family attended a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's today, receiving a magnificent reception as they drove through the crowded streets. In the cathedral, all seats were free, except a few reserved for ambassadors and diplomatic representatives, and the vast building was filled long before the hour announced.

Strassburg Statue Garlanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Immediately on the firing of guns on the armistice morning, the boulevards filled with dense crowds. An immense gathering surrounded the Strassburg statue, which for the first time for 47 years had shed the mourning and was draped in tri-color and garlanded.

Congratulations to India

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—A telegram has been sent by the War Cabinet to the Viceroy of India stating that at the close of the victorious operations of His Majesty's forces against the armies of the Ottoman Empire, the War Cabinet desires to offer cordial congratulations to the government, and princes, and peoples of India. The message goes on to refer to the manner in which the Indian troops have enhanced the fame of the Indian Army, supported as they have been, by the cheerful endurance and devotion of Indian labor behind the lines. The military skill of the commander-in-chief, Sir Charles Munro greatly contributed to the success of the Indian arms.

Messages of Gratitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The King has sent eloquent messages to the forces of the Crown. That to the navy

reads in part: "Never in its history has the Navy, with God's help, done greater things for us, nor better sustained its old glories and chivalry of the seas."

To the Army, the King wrote: "I desire to thank every officer, soldier, and woman of our army for the services nobly rendered, for the sacrifices cheerfully given, and I pray that God, who has been pleased to grant a victorious end to this great crusade for justice and right, will prosper and bless our efforts in the immediate future to secure for generations to come the hard-won blessings of freedom and peace."

The message to the air force reads in part: "The birth of the Royal Air Force, with its wonderful expansion and development, will ever remain one of the most remarkable achievements of the Great War. Everywhere, by God's help, officers, men and women of the Royal Air Force have splendidly maintained our just cause, and the value of their assistance to the Navy, Army, and Home Defense, has been incalculable.

The King also telegraphed messages to the heads of all the allied states, including Rumania, and of the United States.

Alsace Deputies Honored

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—M. Clemenceau having read the armistice terms in the Chamber of Deputies amidst indescribable enthusiasm, said: "I will add one word. In the name of the French people and the government of the republic, greeting from France, one and indivisible, to Alsace-Lorraine."

"Honor to the men who have given their lives," continued M. Clemenceau. "Thanks to them," exclaimed M. Barthou. "Our soldiers are the soldiers of an ideal always," added the Premier.

M. Albert Thomas requested honors of the session be accorded the Alsace-Lorraine deputies present, M. L'Abbé Wetterle and M. Weil, the allied ambassadors joining in the cheering. The sitting was suspended while the Marseillaise was sung.

Two deputies introduced a resolution declaring the Chamber, as representing legally the nation, should call to the bar of the Chamber Marshal Foch, accompanied by one soldier representing the multitude of war heroes, and to accord them the honors of the next session.

Marshal Joffre's Joy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Marshal Joffre was interviewed by Le Temps in the office of the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre while the guns boomed on the Champ de Mars. The conqueror of 1914, to whom France in her victorious hours turns in gratitude, is a silent man. "Words fail me to express my joy," he said, and was too affected to say more.

Premier and American Help

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mr. Lloyd George, answering Colonel House's telegram of yesterday, wrote: "Many thanks for your generous telegram. Nothing contributed more to victory than the prompt response of the President to the appeal I made to him for American help in those critical times."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—(British Wireless Service)—Colonel House's message to David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, said:

"Sincere congratulations. No one has done more to bring about this splendid victory than you."

Italian King's Manifesto

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The War Minister, on the King's behalf, issued an order of the day to the army and navy, reading in part: "The war cycle begun by my great-grandfather against the self same enemy has come to an end today. The great contest whose course for three-quarters of a century was marked by memorable events could not have had a more splendid and glorious culmination."

The Jewelry Store

With the advent of victory and lasting peace the American people will desire to express their gratitude and joy by giving Holiday gifts of permanent and intrinsic value.

Especially to our soldiers, sailors and war-workers.

In years to come—even a generation from now—people will say with pride, "I received this gift at the Victory-New Year of 1919."

Only gifts of heirloom quality will satisfy those conditions. It is such gifts the Wanamaker Jewelry Store has to offer.

DIAMONDS GOLD SILVER WATCHES
GOLD AND SILVER NOVELTIES CLOCKS
SILVER TABLEWARE—Sterling and high grade plated.
MILITARY NOVELTIES—Frames, service pins, watches, etc.

Our December stocks are here now.

Even watches—though scarce—are here in full assortment.

The diamonds were all mounted in platinum before the conservation of platinum became a law.

As to prices—come and see. We ask only the privilege of an inspection.

When engraving is to be done gifts should be selected at once. The dearth of skilled engravers may make this work almost an impossibility later.

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All sizes in many styles for men, women, and children. Sold at the better stores.

Let Munsingwear cover you with satisfaction.

HANAN

"So, without further search, I went to the nearest Hanan shop and was fitted to a pair of excellent appearing shoes which have yielded me splendid service."

Thus spoke Mr. — of Chicago, reciting his experience in seeking suitable footwear to take with him on an extended tour abroad. A kindly friend expounded to him the merits of Hanan shoes, with the above result. This gentleman's example may be followed by anyone, with assurance of entire satisfaction.

NEW YORK
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BOSTON
BUFFALO

CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND
MILWAUKEE
ST. LOUIS

Good Shoes are an Economy

HEAVY FINE PAID FOR PROFITEERING

Milling Company of Leavenworth, Kansas, Is Penalized Over \$90,000, of Which \$10,000 Went to the Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
TOPEKA, Kansas.—The heaviest penalty for profiteering assessed in Kansas has been collected from the J. C. Lysle Milling Company of Leavenworth, Kansas. This is one of the largest flour mill operators in the State, and it was penalized \$90,121.37. Of this amount \$10,000 was paid to the Red Cross as a guarantee of good faith, and as a pledge that the company will patriotically observe the rules of the Food Administration in the future. The rest of the money represents the amount the company profited. This sum will be paid over to the Food Administration and Grain Corporation for government use. According to the statement of the Food Administration, the Lysle Milling Company made improper reports of its profits. The Food Administration has a rule permitting a mill to make an average profit of 25 cents a barrel on flour, based on a year's run. During periods of the year when the mill is running full capacity, it is permitted to accumulate a reserve account as a protection from loss in other seasons of the same year. This reserve is accumulated by making a greater profit than 25 cents a barrel during the season when the cost of milling, per barrel, is comparatively low.

MUSIC

Opera for the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Nine years ago, at the instigation of the writer, Mr. Oscar Hammerstein gave one short New York season of what he described as "educational opera," at the Manhattan Opera House. The purpose of his experiment was admirable. The works announced were from the regular repertory. No "stars" of the first rank appeared at the performances. But many singers of admitted skill and charm helped to interpret "Carmen," "La Juive," "Le Prophète," and such standard works. Though the financial outcome of the venture was disheartening, that fact was due, less to an inherent flaw in Mr. Hammerstein's brave plan than to fortuitous circumstances, the heat prevailing when the season opened, and the too hasty way in which the campaign had been organized.

It had been the hope of Mr. Hammerstein, by giving opera at moderate prices, to stimulate and spread the taste for that form of art among people who were not rich enough to attend more expensive performances. The idea itself was surely very generous. But \$2 may have seemed too high a price for an orchestra seat to those whom it was the manager's wish to educate. Thousands of well-to-do folk who, at another time, might have been counted on to support the plan were out of town. And poorer persons, hungering for opera, balked at the cost.

Before Mr. Hammerstein, a dozen managers had found it possible both to give pleasure to the masses and to put money in their pockets with "popular" operas. They had, however, in most instances, not asked more than \$1 or \$1.50 for an orchestra seat. The cheap seasons which for many years were arranged in England by the Carl Rosa Company held their own. So, in a business way at all events, did those which were organized on this side of the seas by the Lombardi, San Carlo and other organizations. This country, as we know, adores "grand" opera. It loves it, even when it is not glorified by the prestige of "stars." More than pure music, more than sonatas and symphonies, however wonderful, it loves lyric drama! For though to some, who judge them superficially, Americans may seem prosaic, deep buried in their hearts they have romance. In lyric drama (roughly known as opera) they find what they have subconsciously been craving—something poetic and perhaps a bit extravagant, remote from fact.

No greater service in its way to the great masses could be rendered than the popularization of "grand" opera. The good it does is negative and positive. It tends to destroy the taste for musical comedies and poor comic operas; while on the other hand it promotes a sense of beauty. It helps the average man and average woman to forget for a brief space the sordid cares and common frets of daily life. It stirs their fancy and transports them to strange worlds. It trains their ears to understand the charm of tones. It frees their thoughts for a few hours from trivial worries which have chained and stifled them.

And when, in addition to the joy of hearing great music sung and played by competent artists, a manager allows his "popular" audiences to know that the music is intended to convey to them—to follow all the action in the dramas set to music which constitute opera—by giving them performances in their own language, he really educates.

In Greece, the Greece of Aeschylus and Sophocles and Aristophanes, the people were encouraged to attend wonderful free performances of drama in the great theater of Dionysus. There they could watch the slow unfolding of fateful tragedies and laugh at satirical comedies. There are some of us who would be more than glad if the municipal authorities in such centers as Boston and New York, remembering Athens, arranged for

free open-air performances, during the hot summer months, of opera in the public parks. Already we have public concerts given us. Why not opera? The expense would not mean much and the results might soon be seen in the reform of public taste and even, in some degree, of public morals.

The dream is not so wild as some may think. A plan for the organization of free opera in Central Park was proposed and discussed, with the approval of the then New York Park Commissioner, Mr. Stover, ten years ago. One firm of managers which had made money by cheap opera, offered to place its resources, such as they were, at the service of the municipality in return for nothing but the incidental advertising that might come to it. Then somehow the whole scheme was laid aside.

Meanwhile several companies, including singers of ability and competent orchestras, are working and thriving in this country as roving exponents of cheap opera for the people. Their resources are limited. Their costumes and scenery may not be always strictly accurate or impressive. But the existing state of matters operative, why should we cavil? Of these companies not the least excellent is the San Carlo organization. It boasts some singers not unworthy to be heard at the Metropolitan. If they sang English they would be a more potent influence for good than they are now. And it should be recalled that the San Carlo management has shown it realizes this important truth by presenting "The Secret of Suzanne" in our vernacular.

The time is near at hand, as some believe, when, besides roving operatic troupes on a "popular" basis, the country will have many, firmly established popular theaters in its leading cities devoted exclusively to English performances of opera. Americans can erect, equip and support them if they choose, as the Italians and the French and Germans do. Hundreds, if not thousands, of American singers, more thousands of American instrumentalists, need only training to supply all the essentials of quite fifty possible companies. To prepare and then maintain such organizations there should be one or more great national conservatories. There is little doubt that ere long they will be in existence. Faith and persistence will work the apparent miracle.

The functions of the imposing Metropolitan do not concern the masses. They suit the rich, who meet to compare notes in their boxes, and about 10,000 other patrons of the big New York opera house. Mr. Kahn and Mr. Gatti-Casazza are not Crusaders. They appeal first, next and last to the well-to-do. Nor does the Chicago Opera Company pretend to vex its spirit or to trouble its directorate with really truly popular "grand" opera. By far the most worthy and contented effort seen here in the last 12 months or so to bring opera within the general reach has been that made by the San Carlo people. Of much interest, too, has been the two months season of opera (with the single exception of "Carmen") in English now drawing near its close at the New York Park Theater. The Society of American Singers, under the direction of Mr. William W. Hinshaw, has not, however, looked so much to the masses for support as to the fairly rich contingent of opera lovers.

PALM FIBER USED IN BOOKBINDING

Material Found in the Canal Zone Said to Be a Good Substitute for Leather

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—A new material for binding books is being used on the Isthmus, and has made its appearance upon some souvenir booklets which have been sold for the Red Cross. Two native Panama products are used for the purpose. The binding is a piece of the fibrous sheath which covers the young inflorescence of a certain palm here, the Aconthorhiza. This sheath is about three feet long and one foot wide, and looks like soft leather. It is considered a most remarkable natural product, in that it is adapted to textile purposes without having to be woven or otherwise specially treated. Bags, caps, purses and other containers may be made from the material just as it comes from the tree. The Panama name for it is Guagua.

Another peculiar native product is also being used in connection with book-binding here, a thread made from the immature leaves of the Cardovicia palm. There is a sheath of yellowish-white fibers, two or more feet in length, and an inch thick. When split and dried, these long fibers give coarse strings or fine threads, as required, which may be used for many purposes.

CONGRATULATIONS AT VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York.—The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has sent a message to the presidents of the chambers of commerce in Rome, Paris and London, extending congratulations at the "victorious ending of the war for justice and right," and looking forward "with high hopes and full confidence to our future personal and business relations with our brave allies. Our joint suffering and our joint victory have made enduring bonds of friendship never to be broken."

CHILEAN MINISTRY RESIGNS

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The Chilean Ministry resigned on Tuesday. On July 8 the resignation of the Chilean Cabinet was submitted to President Wilson, but two days later it was reported that the Ministers had consented to remain in office.

RESTRICTIONS ON FUEL LIGHTENED

Federal Administrator Issues Order Removing Limitations on Use of Coal in Manufacture of Building Materials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In line with the order issued by the War Industries Board removing restrictions on many industries and materials, notably those connected with the building trades, is the action taken by the United States Fuel Administrator on Wednesday in taking away all limitations on the use of fuel in the production of building materials, including brick, cement, lime, hollow tile and lumber. Further revision of curtailments is expected to be made public soon.

Dr. H. A. Garfield has also issued the statement on the subject of the continuance of the Fuel Administration, which follows:

"In order that there may be no confusion or misunderstanding, the United States Fuel Administrator wishes it understood that the signing of an armistice in no way alters the rules and regulations or the supervision now in force. By act of Congress, the Fuel Administration continues until the promulgation of the treaty of peace, and its powers extend to the production, distribution and conservation of fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas. "Due notice will be given of any cancellations or changes in orders and regulations by the duly authorized officials of the Fuel Administration in Washington."

It is understood that coal, except anthracite, is now plentiful for all purposes. There is probably enough of that, but there is no indication that the price is likely to be generally lowered. In fact, it is said that there is a decided movement against it. The coal operators are no longer co-operators; they are safeguarding their own interests rather than working for the interests of the government, it is asserted. Production has fallen off heavily since the glimmer of approaching peace was described on the horizon. This, it was explained, was due to epidemic conditions among the miners. This condition coincided with the purpose of the operators to maintain prices, which, since the advance in the miners' wages, have been even higher than they were before. The public would have made a stronger protest against these prices had they not been restrained, in the first place, by the feeling that they were due to the war and, secondly, if the fear of a shortage was not held over their heads, with winter coming on apace.

Illinois Prices Lowered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Illinois.—With the coming of peace, a drop in soft coal prices is expected here. Wholesale prices on Springfield and Belleville coal, a low-grade product, are 15 to 25 cents a ton lower, it is stated, than the government maximum which has been maintained on all grades of coal since it was established.

Reports that Southern Illinois coal is being offered at price concessions is denied, but the opinion is that soft coal prices will be cut unless production is curtailed or a severe cold spell relieves the situation. It is reported that large industrial consumers are making efforts to force coal prices down. Some industrial establishments are reported to be raising their storage piles, on the ground that war prices will soon come to an end and coal will drop. The showing made by the Illinois mines has removed fear that a shortage of production may make it difficult to replace the coal in their piles.

USE FOR AEROPLANES AND ARMY TRUCKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Aeroplane and motor trucks not needed by the army after the conclusion of peace may be turned over to the Post Office Department by the Secretary of War under a provision of the Post Office Appropriation Bill for the present fiscal year. The aeroplanes, post office officials say, can be used in the proposed extension of the aerial service, while motor trucks can be placed in the service on new parcel post routes.

ARKANSAS CHARGES OF PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas.—R. O. Shafter, head of the price division of the state food administration of Arkansas, has filed numerous complaints of profiteering with the Arkansas State Council of Defense, recommending that an investigation be made by that body. The state food administration has no jurisdiction over anything but foodstuffs, and since that body has been actively assessing penalties against food profiteers, complaints of profiteering on other things have been pouring into the fair price division. Mr. Shafter said:

"Here are some samples of the complaints: A woman, after reading in the paper that we had fined some profiteers, reported that her landlord is the owner of about 30 four-room cottages, and that the rent on them has been, until Nov. 1, \$16.50 per month, but that, effective Nov. 1, the rent was raised on short notice to \$22.50 per month. Another complaint received Wednesday was against a druggist who asked, according to the complainant, \$3 for filling two prescriptions, which were later filled by another druggist for \$1.65. The latter druggist presumably made a profit on the transaction."

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QUILTED MATTRESS PROTECTORS
Conscientiously and expertly made of two pieces of heavy bleached white muslin, both sides quilted, with dainty snow-white wadding of the best grade between. Soft, springy, sanitary.

They can be washed easily without losing their light, fluffy texture or their attractive whiteness. Look for this trade-mark and thus avoid "Seconds," damaged or "Just as Good" pads sold under other labels.

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EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Lighthouse Street, New York City

DANISH BUREAU IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Marinus L. Yde Says New Establishment in Washington Is to Strengthen Friendship Between the Two Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—To clear away misapprehension, to promote a better understanding and to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Denmark and the United States is the mission of a bureau that is being established in Washington by Mr. Marinus L. Yde, director of the Danish Foreign Office Press Department and Attaché to the Danish Legation.

"We have no secrets, either here or at home," said Mr. Yde to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Any one can go to the Danish Government and get any information that he desires. Our course has been made exceedingly difficult by the war, but we have nothing to conceal or apologize for and are ready to explain whatever may be misunderstood. What we would like to bring home to the American people, who have always been our good friends, is an appreciation of the difficulties of a small neutral country in war time, especially one contiguous to a powerful belligerent country and dependent upon outside countries for the essentials of industry and other supplies."

"It was the part of Denmark to remain neutral at this time. She had done her fighting when it was very hard for her. In this war she had to maintain her neutrality and she has done it under difficulties of which the outside world has no conception. Moreover her steadfastness has had an influence on Scandinavia which has helped to prevent its being drawn into the war. Denmark is a small country, with a population of only about 3,000,000, but it is large enough for an independent nation which desires only to develop along its own lines seeking the prosperity and security of its people."

"The Danish government recognized soon after the war was declared that it would be necessary to guard the food supplies of the country, and if that had not been done, and very wisely done, we should have been in worse condition long ago than we are now. The Danes are an agricultural people, two-thirds of the population, roughly speaking, being engaged in that pursuit; but it is highly specialized agriculture. For a long time it has been found more profitable to buy feed for the cattle from other countries than to use the valuable land at home for that purpose, it being proposed to farm so intensively that the country could support 6,000,000 instead of 3,000,000 people. The war cut off, to a large extent, feed as well as food. The farmers could not get the maize and oil cakes from America, nor could they buy fertilizers abroad. Our herds have been greatly reduced, and they are the mainstay of our agriculture. Comparatively few hogs are raised for the market, the normal stock of 2,500,000 having dropped to 300,000. Horses have had to be sold because there was no feed for them. Sheep raising never has been a feature of our agriculture as our land is not adapted for it, and therefore we have no wool."

"The food situation and all living conditions have become serious. We have money but it has been of little use because we could not spend it on the things we needed most. We will get a helping hand under the new agreement with the United States. "Not only is food expensive, but rents are higher than in Washington, as there has been no building since the war. Our building materials are imported, except brick, and we lack the coal to make them. Coal has been one of our hard problems. There is none in Denmark and little wood. There is some peat, but it is too expensive to transport so it is only of use locally. "Clothing of all kinds costs enormously, wool, cotton and hides being exceedingly rare. For an ordinary pair of shoes one pays \$20 and for a dinner-coat \$150. Women's silk hose, if they can be had at all, cost from \$5 to \$10 a pair; ordinary hose go unmentioned because mending cotton cannot be obtained. Thirty thousand Danes are unemployed because of the lack of raw materials in the factories. Our fisheries are falling off because the fishermen cannot get petroleum or benzine for their motor boats."

"We are anxious that Americans shall understand our difficulties and believe that we are doing our best to fulfill the duties of honest neutrality. Although Denmark is a small nation, one of your main trade routes to the East will lead over Denmark when the war is finished, and this creates a new mutuality of interest. We believe that Denmark is destined to play a more important rôle after the war."

"We Danes have been astonished and not a little disquieted over the nature of many articles that have appeared in American newspapers and magazines, betraying a strange ignorance of the Danish Government and people. We have been accused of feeding Germans and thus enabling Germany to continue the war. A nation of less than 3,000,000 feeding a folk of 70,000,000! The bare contrast between the two countries should be enough to condemn the accusation."

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CHANGES NOTED IN TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

Evidences of Adjustment in America Indicate That Results of Mr. McAdoo's Rulings Are Beginning to Be Felt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Traffic conditions in the United States for the past week show some changes due to the season and some due to shifting war conditions. In general, there are evidences of adjustment, indicating that the regulations made by the Director-General since the government took over the railroads are beginning to make themselves felt.

For the eastern region of the country, as the lake season will soon be closed, cross-lake routes are being used for the relief of the Chicago gateway. The use of the Canada Atlantic Transit Company for New England traffic has been discontinued. While the program for overseas traffic by way of Boston has been increased, there has been some slowing down in unloading because of a strike of freight handlers. The importance of moving dairy freight east from Chicago has been recognized, and additional train arrangements may be made.

One thousand enlisted army men were moved to New England to assist in the production of spruce lumber for naval aeroplanes, but the general movement of troops has been somewhat light during the week. Arrangements have been made for the effective moving of the cotton crop from the South to New England. The wooden vessels recently assigned to the coastwise service by the Shipping Control Committee are being used to move the traffic from southern ports, thus relieving the congestion at these ports. Thirty thousand tons of raw sugar are to be moved in from New Orleans to New York, wooden vessels being used almost entirely.

The Food Administration reports that citrus fruits are beginning to move in volume and fresh vegetables are being shipped from Florida. Alabama reports that it will produce enough wheat to feed its population with surplus, and credit is given for this to the assistance rendered by the railroad agricultural representatives. About 17,000 head of cattle have been moved, on account of dry conditions, from Texas to the southeastern states on the reduced rates authorized by the Railroad Administration.

Comments regarding the new consolidated ticket office at Chicago, and the consolidated offices generally throughout the country show that they are working well. The trial of the so-called continental plan on the dining cars of the "Congressional Limited," whereby passengers are issued tickets for certain sittings will, it is understood, probably justify the extension of the plan to other trains.

HARDWOOD OUTPUT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Western North Carolina is turning out an enormous amount of hardwood material. Besides the large supplies of lumber in ordinary dimensions that are being used by the United States and its allies, cut in the Carolina area, special orders for hundreds of carloads of spruce for aeroplanes, oak timbers and locust treenails for shipbuilding are being shipped from the western part of the State. More treenails are made in that section of North Carolina, it is said, than in any other section of the United States. Treenails are used in the construction of the wooden ships which the Emergency Fleet Corporation is turning out. The timbers are pinned together by these locust nails, no steel or iron being used for this purpose. It is estimated that about 80,000 treenails are used in the construction of one wooden vessel.

NEW YORK EAGER TO SEE MARSHAL FOCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York.—In several quarters recently the hope has been expressed that Marshal Foch, whenever practicable, may visit the United States. New York City is waiting to welcome him with all the enthusiasm with which it has already received such leaders as Mr. Balfour and Marshal Joffre. Addressing the Southern Society, Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General here, expressed the hope not only that he would personally be able to greet the American soldiers when they return, but that he would also some day assist New York in welcoming Marshal Foch.

BOMBING PLANE FLIES TO NATIONAL CAPITAL

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A Handley-Page bombing plane arrived in Washington at 2:55 on Wednesday afternoon from Mineola, New York. It covered the 230 miles in an actual flying time of three hours, one minute. One landing was forced at Little Silver, New Jersey. The machine, which has a spread of 100 feet, reached an altitude of 4000 feet in passing over Baltimore.



Our 31st Anniversary

Thirty-one years ago the first Brill store was opened in New York. Today we operate seven large, well-equipped shops, and we celebrate and display our thankfulness for the great measure of success which we have been permitted to achieve by offering as an Anniversary present to Men

Overcoats and Suits at \$31

The Overcoats were formerly priced up to \$55—The Suits up to

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

CAMP DEVENS IS
READY FOR RADIO

Star Army and Navy Football
Elvens to Meet in Big Peace
Jubilee at the Harvard Sta-
dium on Saturday Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Followers
of football in Greater Boston are go-
ing to have a splendid opportunity of
witnessing a great gridiron contest
next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock,
when the Camp Devens eleven meets
the Harvard Radio School on the
Harvard Stadium gridiron in a contest
which is expected to bring out some
of the best football seen on the Crim-
son field since the Harvard eleven of
1915 defeated the Yale eleven there
41 to 0 in the last Harvard-Yale bat-
tle staged in the Stadium.

As Harvard and Yale will not meet
on the gridiron this fall, the Radio
School-Camp Devens battle will fur-
nish the followers of this game the
best competition that will be seen in
Boston this year. These two teams
not only appear to be evenly matched,
but they are the strongest service
teams in New England, if not in the
entire eastern section of the United
States. Neither has been defeated up
to the present time. The Camp
Devens team has three players in its
backfield who have made names for
themselves on the college gridiron.
They are Captain Hoban at fullback,
the former Dartmouth star; Captain
McGuire, halfback, a former West
Point player, and Sergeant Malone,
the former Syracuse star at quarter-
back.

Members of the army and navy are
showing much enthusiasm regarding
the coming game. The navy contin-
gent has been assigned the Harvard
or west side of the field, while the
army will be on the Yale, or east
side. Rear Admiral S. S. Wood of
the First Naval District and his staff
will occupy boxes on the navy side
with the mayors of Boston and Cam-
bridge and A. Lawrence Lowell,
president of Harvard University, as
special guests. Maj.-Gen. William
Crozier, Maj.-Gen. H. P. McCain and
Brig.-Gen. J. W. Ruckman will head
the army delegation on the Yale side,
with Gov. S. W. McCall of Massa-
chusetts as special guest.

That the game will be well handled
is assured as the officials selected
have all had experience in officiating
at big contests. H. C. McGrath, Bos-
ton College, is to be the referee with
E. C. McCarthy, Georgetown, umpire.
J. F. Sherlock, Brown University, will
act as head linesman, and C. V. Brown
of the Boston Athletic Association and
athletic director of the First Naval
District will be field judge.

The game will be preceded by a
band concert furnished by the Camp
Devens band composed of 60 pieces.
This band is the best that has been
at Camp Devens since the cantonment
was first opened. There will be sing-
ing led by H. W. Smith and between
the halves of the game there will be
a chariot race with teams from Camp
Devens, the Radio School and the
Massachusetts Institute of Technol-
ogy Naval Aviation School or Students
Army Training Corps competing.

The money received from this game
will go to the United War Work
Fund, it being the contribution of the
army and navy to that fund. Efforts
are being made to have some naval
aviators fly to the field from the Chat-
ham Station and give an exhibition
of their work. The band concert will
begin promptly at 1:30.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Three associa-
tion football games in the Scottish
League program were played on Mon-
day, Sept. 30, and despite the fact that
it was a week-day, good games were
recorded. Glasgow Rangers defeated
the Queen's Park Amateurs by 2 to 0,
and Celtic defeated Third Lanark by
3 to 1. The match between Partick
Thistle and Clyde was drawn, 1 to 1.

Serjt. G. Saunders won the 100-
yard Canadian swimming champion-
ship in 66s. at a gala open at the
Folkstone area held at Folkstone on
Oct. 2. He also gained first place in
two 50-yard races held during the
evening.

Bristol City defeated Bristol Rovers
4 goals to 2 in an association football
match on Oct. 5.

The Scottish schools opened their
Rugby football program in earnest on
Oct. 5. Edinburgh Academy defeated
Craighead by 14 points to 6 and George
Watson's College were successful
against a naval side by 14 to 8. In-
verleith were defeated by Heriots' by
two tries to a dropped goal.

New Zealand Convalescent Camp
defeated the New Zealand Headquar-
ters XV in a Rugby football game at
Hornchurch Oct. 5. The game was
dominated by the forwards and at no
time did the backs really get a
look-in. The three tries, two of
which fell to the convalescent camp,
were all scored by forward rushes.
Score, 6 points to 3.

At Dulwich College sports, Oct. 5,
G. H. Campion earned the title of
"victor ludorum" by winning the
steplechase, the high jump, the mile
and the quarter. He did 4ft. 9in. in the
jump and covered the ¼-mile in 1m.
32-8s., an excellent time, only 7s.
slower than Riffman Griffiths, the
famous runner of the Queen's West-
minsters, at a recent meeting.

CRYSTAL PALACE
STILL WINNING

Opens the Second Month of the
Association Football Season
in London With a Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Crystal Palace
opened the second month of the asso-
ciation football season in London with
a win at Brentford by 3 goals to 2,
this making the fifth victory in five
games played. On Oct. 5, therefore,
the Palace led the combination clubs,
Arsenal being a point behind the Tot-
tenham Hotspurs two points in arrears.
As a result of the games played on this
date, Chelsea slipped down to the
fourth place, for they were just beaten
in a rousing game with Tottenham
Hotspurs before 12,000 spectators,
by the odd goal in three. The Arsenal
were successful on the West Ham
ground by 4 to 1, superior control of
the ball and better method in the at-
tack accounting for the difference in
the scores. Three of the winners' goals
were scored by Harding.

Including five new players in their
team, Millwall obtained the only goal
of the game with Clapton Orient, with
whom they share the bottom of the
table. This was Millwall's first vic-
tory, and the Orient have still to obtain
theirs. The contest between Fulham
and Queen's Park Rangers was not
able for the appearance of Wilfrid
Low, formerly of Sunderland, who oc-
cupied the center half position for
Fulham. Despite his inclusion, the
home side, who have not yet won a
match, could do no more than draw
with the Rangers, a much improved
side, with the score at 3 to 3.

One of the most attractive matches
in provincial football took place on
the Liverpool ground where Everton
beat the home team by 4 to 2. These
two clubs are this season probably
the strongest teams in Lancashire,
and were up to Saturday both un-
defeated. Twenty thousand people
attended to see Everton gain the
points which put them two ahead of
Liverpool in the competition table.
Stoke, the champions, were successful
against Burslem Port Vale, getting
the majority of the five goals scored.
Blackburn Rovers, after a long series
of defeats, beat Burnley by the only
goal, and Preston North End gained
their first victory at the expense of
Blackpool, 2 to 1. The meeting of
the two Manchester clubs resulted in
a win for City over United by 2 to 0.

The same score gave Southport
Vulcan the verdict against Oldham
Athletic, both the goals falling to
Green. Rochdale shared the four
goals scored at Stockport on the
County ground. In the Lancashire
Cup competition Bolton Wanderers
made short work of Bury by 5 to 1.
In Midland football the champions
of last season, Leeds City, continue
to be unconvincing for, although on
Saturday they got the better of Roth-
erham County by 2 to 1, they could
not afford to take matters leisurely.
At the moment, interest is centered
in Leicester Posse, the present lead-
ers, and in Notts Forest, who are level
in the matter of points. The Posse
got through the Grimsby defense five
times on Saturday, but the latter re-
plied with three goals. Notts Forest
forfeited the leadership for the
present by failing to do more than
draw with Lincoln City, 1 to 1.

Not a single goal was scored in
either of the two matches in which
Bradford clubs were engaged. The
City figured on the Barnsley ground,
and the Park Avenue Club were at
home to Notts County. Sheffield
United were completely overpowered
at home by the vigorous Birmingham
XI and lost, 3 to 1, and Sheffield
Wednesday fared no better against
Coventry City, losing 2 to 0. A score
of 3 to 0 gave Hull City an emphatic
verdict against Huddersfield Town.

KANSAS CITY WANTS
MAJOR LEAGUE CLUB

CHICAGO, Illinois—When major
league baseball is resumed the home
games of the St. Louis Nationals will
be played in the American League
park unless they are played in Kansas
City, Phil Ball, president of the St.
Louis American League Club said
after a conference with B. B. Johnson,
president of the American League.
Either plan would permit the National
League Club to sell its park and real-
ize a fund for the maintenance of the
club.

Mr. Ball said that he had been ap-
proached by Cardinal stockholders
seeking to lease the Brown's park
for games while the Browns are on
the road. He said that he advised the
sale of the club to Kansas City sports-
men who are said to be eager to get
into major league baseball.

IOWA CITIES COMBINE
TO UTILIZE GARBAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DAYTONPORT, Iowa—Garbage uti-
lization is being worked out on an ex-
tensive scale in Daytonport, Rock
Island, Moline and the Rock Island
Arsenal through the Tri-City Disposal
Company, which was organized here
nearly a year ago. The Rock Island
Arsenal, acting on the recommendation
of the War Department and the
Food Administration, was one of the
first to award its contract to the
company.

In Daytonport and Moline the com-
pany has purchased large tracts of
land on which hogs are raised. Al-
though fed also on grain of various
kind, the main provender for the ani-
mals is the garbage collected under
contract. There are at the present
time nearly 5000 hogs on the two
farms.

ARMY AND NAVY
ELEVEN'S FIELD

Camp Taylor and the Chicago
Naval Reserves Have Each
Won One Game in the Central
West Service League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Camp Taylor	1	0	1,000
Chicago Naval Reserves	1	0	1,000
Camp Grant	1	1	500
Cleveland Naval Reserves	1	1	500
Camp Dodge	0	0	500
U. S. Army Ballroom	0	0	500
Chauteau Flying Field	0	0	500
Fort Harrison	0	1	500
Detroit Naval Reserves	0	1	500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—With four
teams in the beaten class and three
without yet having played a service
opponent, two elevens, one an army
team and the other representing the
navy, stand out above all other ser-
vice football aggregations of the Cen-
tral West. Of the nine teams in the
loosely organized "service league,"
Camp Zachary Taylor of Louisville,
Ky., and the Officers Material School
of the U. S. N. R. A., from the Mu-
nicipal Pier, Chicago, alone have sur-
vived hard competition victoriously.

The original "service league,"
counting only those teams which were
represented at the meeting of the
army and navy coaches and athletic
officers recently in Chicago, included
only seven teams but since that time
the Detroit Naval Reserves and Fort
Benjamin Harrison have scheduled
enough games within the league to
be included.

Camp Taylor defeated Camp Grant
last Saturday, 12 to 0, and showed
great football strength in the process.
The Camp Taylor team is composed
with two exceptions of officers, while
the Camp Grant team is an organi-
zation of privates. The Taylor eleven
had the services of college-trained
football players, including several
stars of big varsity teams, both east
and west, who were at their best
in the game. The Grant eleven, on
the other hand, were composed of
college men who were enlisted. Camp
Grant opposed to this all-around ag-
gregation, a rugged eleven, only three
of whose members formerly played on
university teams, but which included
a number of stars of the semi-profes-
sional football teams which in years
before the war flourished each autumn
over the Central West and Northwest.

The Grant eleven fought Taylor to
a standstill for three-quarters of the
game, and the contest seemed destined
to be a scoreless tie, but in the fourth
period, Lieutenant Hoffman, former
Cornell University star, led an on-
slaught that finally crumbled Grant's
line enough for Hoffman himself to
score two touchdowns. The turning
point of the game proved to be an
inside kick late in the third quarter,
Hoffman making the kick, and Lieut.
Jenkins, former University of Iowa
quarterback, catching it.

The leading team in the navy service,
the Chicago Naval Reserves eleven,
eliminated one of the greatest of its
rivals, the Cleveland Naval Reserve
School, which in reality is a branch
of the Chicago naval post. The game
was played at Cleveland, and the Chi-
cago bluejackets were able to win by
only one touchdown, 6 to 0, after be-
ing pushed hard to prevent being
scored against themselves. The
Cleveland team had a conspicuous in-
dividual star in DuCote, who almost
unaided worked the ball to the Chicago
bluejackets' two-yard line in the sec-
ond half, only to have Chicago's
defense stiffen impenetrably, when
pushed to that extremity. The Chicago
sailors, with Captain Koehler, fullback,
Quarterback Blocki and Halfback
Bryan, officiating, threw short forward
passes for continual gains, and it was
these successful tactics that really won
the game.

Great Lakes, although outside the
service league, is playing against the
Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit Naval
Reserves for the bluejacket cham-
pionship of the ninth, tenth and eleventh
naval districts. The Great Lakes
team was scheduled to play Detroit
Naval Reserves this week at Great
Lakes Field, but by agreement with
the naval athletic authorities at De-
troit, has arranged to have the Great
Lakes second team substitute for the
first team in that game. The regular
Great Lakes eleven will play in the
East this Saturday for the benefit of
the United War Work campaign, meet-
ing Rutgers College at Ebbets Field,
Brooklyn.

The service games scheduled for
this week in the Central West are of
prime importance. Camp Grant will
play the U. S. Army Ballroom school
at Omaha. The big game of the day
in service circles will be the contest
between the Chicago Naval Reserves
and Camp Dodge, Ia., at Chicago. This
service game will pit a team of known
renewal, the Chicago bluejackets,
against an army rival of supposed but
unknown football ability. Camp Taylor
will play Camp Hancock at Louis-
ville. The other service teams also
will swing into action, but in con-
tests of less importance.

UNION BOAT CLUB
ELECTS OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The an-
nual meeting of the Union Boat Club
was held at the clubhouse this week
and the following officers were
elected:

J. B. Hawes 2d, president; J. B. Ayer,
vice-president; Alexander Kendall, treas-
urer; Arthur Drinkwater, secretary;
Lothrop Withington, captain; W. A.
Green, first lieutenant; C. C. Peabody,
second lieutenant; W. I. Badger, third
lieutenant; Ralph Mays, C. C. Lund and
G. B. Magrath, directors.

MINOR LEAGUES
EXPECT TO OPEN

Sentiment Among Club Owners
at Peoria Meeting Favorable
to Playing Next Summer

PEORIA, Illinois—That minor
league baseball will be played in the
United States next summer is the
opinion of the delegates attending the
annual meeting of the National Associa-
tion of Professional Baseball
Leagues which is being held in this
city. The signing of the armistice and
the end of the great war has changed
the opinion of club owners, and it is
generally believed that there is time
enough between now and the opening
of the season, to get things in shape
for good championship races.

Before the minor leagues take the
field again, it will be necessary com-
pletely to reorganize the affairs of the
various organizations. Contracts with
players, the membership of the various
leagues, number of players each club
can carry, etc., are important ques-
tions which must be straightened out
at an early date. J. H. Farrell, secre-
tary of the organization, read his re-
port for the season of 1918 and it was
considered very satisfactory in spite of
the shortened season and a lack of
public interest.

Baseball men are rather uncertain
as regards the quality of baseball that
can be played next summer. It is ex-
pected that by the time for starting
play several of the best players who
have been engaged in war service will
be free to return to the diamond. The
attitude taken by the general public
will have much to do with the situa-
tion as liberal support by the fans
will enable the owners to secure bet-
ter players than will be the case if
the attendance does not come up to
previous years.

M. H. Sexton of Rock Island pre-
sided at the meeting and committees
to handle the revision of the constitu-
tion, credentials, resolutions and aud-
iting were appointed as follows:

Revision of constitution, T. J. Hickey
of Chicago, J. H. Farrell of Auburn, N.
Y., Walter Morris of Ft. Worth, Tex.

Credentials, John C. Ryan of Peoria,
N. Y., Connelley of St. Paul, Minn., and
Daniel O'Neill of Hartford, Conn.

Resolutions, G. K. Belden of Minne-
apolis, W. B. Bradley of Richmond, Va.,
and E. J. Hanlon of Sioux City, Ia.

Auditing, R. Bough of Birmingham,
Ala., G. E. Muehlebach of Kansas City.

LOWELL DEFEATS
BOSTON TEAM, 6-3

Champions of 1917-18 American
Polo League Open Season on
Home Rink With a Victory

LOWELL, Massachusetts—The
Lowell club, champions of 1917-18,
played their first home game of the
1918-19 American Roller Polo League
championship race here Tuesday eve-
ning and defeated the Boston five
rather handsily by a score of 6 to 3.

The feature playing of the game was
furnished by the two goal tenders, Pur-
cell for Lowell and Blount for Boston.
The former made 23 stops while the
latter had 31 to his credit and many
of them were of a high order. The
summary:

Team	Goals
Lowell	6
Boston	3

Cambridge Wins, 8 to 6
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—
Splendid playing by Williams and
Maxwell was the chief factor in giv-
ing the Cambridge team a victory
over Providence in the American Rol-
ler Polo League championship race of
1918-19 here Tuesday evening.

Williams scored seven of the eight
goals made by his team, while Max-
well kept the opponents' score down
through splendid playing at goal.
Thompson was the star of the Provi-
dence team, making five of the six
goals scored by his side. The sum-
mary:

Team	Goals
Cambridge	8
Providence	6

Goals—Williams 7, Riley for Cambridge;
Thompson 5, Kehoe for Providence. Stops
in goal—Maxwell 40 for Cambridge;
Lovegren 38 for Providence. Referee—
Graham.

PICKUPS

J. M. Barnes, former pitcher for the
Boston Braves and New York Giants,
is stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas.

John Brock and Robert Laramore,
both of the St. Louis Nationals, are
at the Great Lakes Naval Training
Station.

The Southern Association has a
service flag of 53 stars, which is about
the best that can be shown by any
minor league. Chattanooga heads the
list of clubs, with 11. Mobile has nine
stars in its flag; Memphis, eight; Bir-
mingham, seven; Little Rock, six;
and Nashville, New Orleans and At-
lanta, four each.

NO MISSOURI GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, Missouri—The Univer-
sity of Missouri canceled its game
with Washington University scheduled
for Saturday. This leaves only one
game on the Missouri schedule, that
being the game with the University of
Kansas, Nov. 28.

MORNING PRACTICE
FOR CRIMSON ELEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Start-
ing this morning and continuing for
the remainder of the football season,
the Harvard University Students' Army
Training Corps eleven will hold its
daily practice in the forenoon be-
tween the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock.

All members of the squad have been
excused from military drill which
makes these hours available. Robert
Hoffman '19, a member of the last
year's informal team, reported Wed-
nesday for practice and may be used
at his former position at halfback.
Capt. Carroll Dunham, U. S. A., ad-
jutant and athletic officer of the
Students' Army Training Corps an-
nounced Wednesday that the service
team would play two more games, and
will close the season with its clash
with the Brown University Students' Army
Training Corps eleven at the Stadium,
Nov. 30. Two requests for
contests with the Crimson team for
next Saturday have been refused by
the athletic authorities, it was also
announced.

BRILLIANT GOLF
AT ST. ANDREWS

T. L. Kerrigan and T. L. Mc-
Namara Defeat Elijah Horton
and George Thompson, 2 Up

NEW YORK, New York—Cham-
pionship golf marked the four-ball,
best-ball golf match played on the
links of the St. Andrews Golf Club,
Mt. Hope, Tuesday, with T. L. Kerri-
gan and T. L. McNamara of Siwanoy
defeating George Thompson of the
Mt. Vernon Country Club and Elijah
Horton of the home club, 2 up. The
best ball card of the winners was 71,
while that of the losers was 73.

The match was exceedingly well
played from beginning to end. Twelve
of the 18 holes were halved in par
figures. Four of the remaining six
were won in one stroke under par
and the two others were won in par.
McNamara gave the best individual
exhibition, turning in a card of 75, 33
going out and 37 coming home. At
two holes he had 28; but at two
others he had 65.

Thompson and Horton played good
golf, but they were meeting two of
the best professional players in the
United States and could hardly be
expected to defeat such sterling golf.
They finished the outward journey 1
up, but could not hold the margin
coming home.

It was not until the third hole was
played that either team was able to
take a lead and then Thompson and
Horton made it 1 up by winning that
hole in 3 to 4. Thompson making the
3 for his side. The next four holes
were halved in 4s; but the match was
evened at the eighth when McNamara
made a very brilliant long putt for a
2 while his opponents required 5. The
ninth hole was won by Thompson with
a par 5, the other players taking 6.

Coming home the tenth hole was
halved in 5s; but Kerrigan and Mc-
Namara evened the match at the
eleventh with a brilliant 2 by the lat-
ter. The twelfth was halved in 5 and
then Kerrigan and McNamara took a
lead of 1 up when they won the thir-
teenth in 4 to 5. Thompson and Hor-
ton both missing their putts. The
next four holes were halved in 4s
and Kerrigan and McNamara then
proceeded to win by 2 up when they
won the eighteenth hole in 3 to 4.
Kerrigan getting the 3 for his side.
The best ball cards follow:

Team	Goals
Kerrigan and McNamara, out—	4 4 4 4 4 3 5—35
Thompson and Horton, out—	4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5—37
Kerrigan and McNamara, in—	2 2 5 4 4 4 3 5—31
Thompson and Horton, in—	5 5 5 4 4 4 4 3—37

ATHLETIC DIRECTOR LEAVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Commander J.
B. Kaufman, athletic director at the
Great Lakes Naval Training Station,
will leave his position here soon and
expects to enter work for the govern-
ment. The new athletic office of the
Great Lakes Station may be finished
before Mr. Kaufman leaves and he will
turn over to his successor a well
equipped station.

Schenectady, N. Y.

BEHR'S SHOE STORE

Accredited Agency for
RED CROSS SHOE

Syracuse, N. Y.

Wieting Shoe Store

Accredited Agency for
RED CROSS SHOE

Salem, Ore.

THE BOOTERY

Accredited Agency for
RED CROSS SHOE

Sioux City, Iowa.

DAVIDSON BROS. CO.

Accredited Agency for
RED CROSS SHOE

MANUFACTURES OF
MEMPHIS LARGE

Eight Hundred Plants in City
and the Suburbs—Immense
Cottonseed Oil Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A record, com-
piled recently for the Chamber of
Commerce, presents reliable data to
the effect that 800 manufacturing
plants in Memphis and its suburbs
produce annually \$125,000,000 worth
of goods. Memphis being the largest
inland cotton market in the world, it
is not surprising to find the cotton-
seed oil industry in the lead with an
output of \$42,000,000. Cotton seed into
Memphis and distributed from this
point, for use in the United States and
overseas, amounts to \$75,000,000 a
year. Besides this, bags made of
cotton, burlap and other materials,
are sold in Memphis for \$15,000,000,
annually, 75 per cent of this quantity
being manufactured by home com-
panies.

According to the findings of the
Chamber of Commerce, lumber and
hardware enterprises in Memphis and
its immediate territory, rank second,
their business amounting to \$38,000,
000 every 12 months, and necessitating
the consumption of 1,000,000,000 feet
of lumber in that period.

Other commodities that are manu-
factured in vast quantities locally in-
clude chemicals, pharmaceutical sup-
plies and drugs, totaling \$5,000,000;
also steel, iron and other metal work,
approximating an output of \$4,150,000.
This is supplemented by structural
steel, sawmill and railroad supplies,
tanks and boilers, and the produce of
machine shops approaching the \$20,-
000,000 mark.

This record also shows that grocer-
ies and provisions distributed here
amount to \$27,500,000, making Mem-
phis the largest wholesale grocery
center south of the Ohio River.

The handling of dry goods and no-
tions by local wholesale houses
summed up \$12,500,000 annually.

RULING ISSUED ON
QUESTIONNAIRES

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—To clear up confusion regarding the
handling by draftees of questionnaires,
the Provost Marshal-General on
Wednesday issued the following
statement:

"Draft registrants who, on Sept. 12,
1918, had reached their thirty-seventh
birthdays, must return their ques-
tionnaires to their local boards, although
it is not necessary that they fill out
the questionnaire. This was provided
in the supplemental order issued from
the office of the Provost Marshal-Gen-
eral today. Those men between the
ages of 19 and 36, inclusive, who have
received their questionnaires, must
fill them out and return them."

VICTORY HOLIDAY URGED

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Colum-
bia—A joint resolution declaring Nov.
11 a national holiday, to be desig-
nated as Victory Day, was introduced
in the House on Wednesday by Repre-
sentative Hicks of New York, a mem-
ber of the House Naval Affairs Com-
mittee.

The Elder & Johnston Co

DAYTON, OHIO

Rugs Draperies "Karpen" Furniture

—are what you will want to brighten
Winter months in your home.

—and to see our display will prove
to

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SPECULATION IN COTTON STOPPED

Short Selling on the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges Is Temporarily Prohibited by Government Order

NEW YORK, New York—President Johnson, of the New York Cotton Exchange, just before the opening of business on Wednesday morning, announced that he had received orders from Washington that further short selling by members of the exchange be prohibited, and members are warned that short sales will not be tolerated. Hedge sales can be made under certain conditions.

No selling orders from foreign countries should be accepted, the announcement said, except for long cotton.

The order came to President Johnson in a telegram from C. L. Brand, chairman, and the other members of the cotton distribution committee with the request that it be read from the rostrum at the opening. The telegram read:

"In order to curb undue speculative activity it becomes necessary at this time to prohibit further speculative short selling on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges, and the members of these exchanges are hereby notified that all further speculative short sales are prohibited. Hedge sales may be made on condition that an affidavit from the seller will follow that the sale is a bona fide hedge sale against the purchase of cotton. No selling orders from foreign countries except the liquidation of long contracts are to be executed."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Government regulation of the cotton market is expected to be maintained for only so long as there is a tendency toward unwarranted and unbridled speculation in the commodity. C. J. Brand, chairman of the cotton distribution committee, declared in outlining the reason for issuing the order prohibiting short sales.

"However, he said, 'if the regulations just placed in force prove to be inadequate to accomplish the government's purpose, that of eliminating speculation at this serious time, further steps will be taken to make government control of the cotton market more rigid and complete.'"

Mr. Brand denied that there is any possibility of the complete cessation of cotton exchange activities. The government aims only at the elimination of speculation at a time when the market is especially soft and sensitive, and has no intention of interfering with the natural workings of the law of supply and demand regulations now in effect. He said it would obviate the necessity of the closing down of the exchange, unless they work contrary to expectations.

NEW YORK, New York—The opening of the cotton market was wildly excited, as the result of heavy general liquidation and southern selling with prices 100 to 118 points lower. There was heavy covering on the decline which was stimulated by the notice from the committee on cotton distribution prohibiting speculative short selling. The demand, however, was overwhelmed by the volume of the offerings. The initial rush of liquidation was absorbed gradually and the tone became steadier. The market later was quiet with prices sagging off under liquidation.

NEW YORK CURB

Wednesday's Market	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	42c	45c
Aetna Explos	65c	67c
Barnett O & G	1 1/2	1 3/4
Big Lodge	1 1/4	1 1/2
Boston & Montana	48c	49c
Butte Detroit	3	3 1/2
Calumet & Jer	35c	36c
Canada Cop	2 1/2	2 3/4
Cash Boy	6	8
Chev Motors	140	150
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cons Copper	2 1/2	2 3/4
Cosden & Co	7 1/2	7 3/4
Curtiss	19	20
Emerson	2 1/2	2 3/4
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 3/4
Glenrock	3 1/2	3 3/4
Goldfield Cons	21	22
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hocia Mining	5 1/2	6
Houston Oil	7 1/2	7 3/4
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 3/4
Island Oil	3 1/2	3 3/4
Jerome Verde	9 1/2	10
Jumbo	9	10
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	6
Lake Torp Boat	2 1/2	3
Magma Copper	33 1/2	34 1/2
March	3	4
McKin Dar	47c	50c
Merritt	23	24
Midwest Refining	104	105
Midwest Refining	135	136
Oklahoma	9 1/2	10
Oklahoma	9 1/2	10
Pac-Tungsten	2 1/2	2 3/4
Peerless	15	16
Russian 5 1/2	72	73
Russian 6 1/2	75	76
Sapulpa Ref	7 1/2	7 3/4
Sequoia Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Shenandoah	2 1/2	2 3/4
Standard Motor	1 1/2	1 3/4
Stanton	1 1/2	1 3/4
Submarine Boat	11 1/2	12
Texas	34	35
United Motors	38	39
Unit Verde Ext	38	39
U S Steam	4 1/2	4 3/4
Victoria	2 1/2	2 3/4
Wright Martin	4 1/2	4 3/4

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here on Wednesday follow: Cramp Ship 80, Elec Stor Bat 55 1/2, General Asphalt com 35 1/2, Lehigh Nav 75 1/2, Lake Superior 17 1/2, Phila Co 35, Phila Cop 37 1/2, Phila Elec 27 1/2, Phila Rap 27 1/2, Phila Tract 70, Union Tract 41, United Gas Imp 75 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63
Am Can	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Car & Fdy	85	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
Am Loco	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Smelting	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Sugar	112	112	112	112
Am T & T	108	108	107 1/2	107 1/2
Anaconda	70 1/2	70 1/2	69	69 1/2
Bald Loco	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
B & O	59 1/2	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Beth Steel B	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Beth S 8 1/2 pfd	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Can Pac	145	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Can Leather	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Ches & Ohio	60	61	59 1/2	61
M & St P	50	50 1/2	49 1/2	50
Ch R I & P	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
C R I & P 7 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
C R I & P 7 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86	86 1/2
Ching	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Corn Products	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cruicible Steel	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Cuba Cane	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Erie	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Gen Electric	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Gen Motors	131 1/2	131 1/2	129	129
Goodrich	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Gr Nor pfd	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Inspration	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Int M M pfd	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Kennecott	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Max Motor	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Mex Pet	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Reading	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Mo Pac cfs	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
N Y Central	83	83	81 1/2	81 1/2
N Y N H & H	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
No Pac	100	101	100	100 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Penn	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Ray Cons	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Studebaker	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Rep I & Steel	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
So Pacific	105	106	105	105 1/2
So Ry	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Studebaker	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Texas Co	190 1/2	190 1/2	190	190 1/2
Un Pac	134 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
U S Rubber	71 1/2	72 1/2	71	71 1/2
U S Steel	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
U S Steel pfd	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Utah Copper	86 1/2	87	85 1/2	85 1/2
Western Pac pfd	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Western Union	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	92 1/2
Westinghouse	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Willamette	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Total sales	759,100			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	99.90	99.90	99.90	99.90
do 4 1/2	97.00	97.00	96.50	96.50
do 5 1/2	96.20	96.20	95.50	95.50
do 6 1/2	95.80	95.80	95.00	95.00
do 7 1/2	95.80	95.80	95.00	95.00
do 8 1/2	95.80	95.80	95.00	95.00
do 9 1/2	95.80	95.80	95.00	95.00

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anglo-French 5 1/2	96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
C of Bordeaux 6 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
C of Lyons 6 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
C of Marcellus 6 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
C of Paris 6 1/2	99	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2	104	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Un K 5 1/2 1919	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Un K 5 1/2 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Wednesday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	107 1/2	107 1/2
A A Chem com	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Wm com	150 1/2	150 1/2
Am Zinc	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	48 1/2	48 1/2
Arizona Com	15 1/2	15 1/2
A G & L	111 1/2	111 1/2
Booth Fish	22 1/2	22 1/2
Boston Elev	76 1/2	76 1/2
Boston & Me	34	34
Butte & Sup	22 1/2	22 1/2
C & O	58	58
Cal Hous	160	160
Copper Range	49	49
Davis Daly	5 1/2	5 1/2
East Butte	11 1/2	11 1/2
Fairbanks	57 1/2	57 1/2
Granby	82	82
Greene-Can	54 1/2	54 1/2
I Creek com	52	52
Lake	26	26
Lake Royale	26	26
Mass Elec pfd	12	12
May-Old Colony	8 1/2	8 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mohawk	69 1/2	69 1/2
N Y N H & H	40	40
North Butte	14 1/2	14 1/2
Old Dominion	41 1/2	41 1/2
Oncola	60	60
Pond Creek	15 1/2	15 1/2
Shannon	4	4
Swift & Co	124 1/2	124 1/2
United Fruit	14 1/2	14 1/2
United Shoe	44 1/2	44 1/2
U S Smelting	48 1/2	48 1/2
Utah Cons	9 1/2	9 1/2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper rate Wednesday 6 per cent. Sterling 60-day bills 4.73 1/2, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72 1/2, demand 4.76, cables 4.76 9-16, Francs demand 5.41, cables 5.40, Guilders demand 41 1/2, cables 41 1/2, Lira demand 6.36, cables 6.35, Rubles demand 13 1/2, cables 14 nominal, Mexican dollars 77 1/2, Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds heavy. Time loans strong 6 bid. Call money strong, high 6 low 6, ruling rate 6, closing bid 5 1/2, offered at 6; last loan 6. Bank acceptances 4 1/2 per cent.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn	1.23	1.23	1.21	1.23
Nov.	1.18	1.18	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2
Dec.	1.19 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.21 1/2
Oats				
Nov.	.72 1/2	.73	.72 1/2	.73
Dec.	.70 1/2	.71 1/2	.70	.71 1/2
Jan.	.69 1/2	.70 1/2	.69 1/2	.70 1/2
Port				
Nov.				39.40
Jan.				44.00
Lard				44.00
Nov.	26.90	26.90	26.77	26.80
Dec.				26.00
Jan.	26.70	26.70	26.30	26.70

F. E. EARLE CO.

50 N. 2nd St., New Bedford, Mass.
Heavy machinery and boilers, etc., installed or taken out. Steel smoke stacks erected or taken down.
Estimates cheerfully given on work anywhere.

MIXED SITUATION IN ENGLISH WOOL

Little Information Obtained From the Report of Meeting of Raw Wool Advisory Committee—Military Demand Is Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England (Oct. 10)—The official report of a meeting of the Raw Wool Advisory Committee, held in London last week, gives the usual tantalizingly incomplete account of the wool situation, which, by this time, it would be thought, might be discussed openly with no harm to anyone. The only figure given was the decline in total stocks. From Dec. 31 to Sept. 30 this was stated to be 36,000,000 pounds clean-scoured wool, expected to increase to 75,000,000 pounds on Nov. 30. For some reason, therefore, the difference between consumption from stock and additions to stock is expected to be greater in the two months, October-November, than in the whole of the nine preceding months, which looks as if the arrival in October and November are expected to be small indeed.

The Director of Raw Materials (Sir Arthur Goldfinch) stated that in December arrivals would be large, owing to a very exceptional effort, which could not be repeated. But he added that in the first four months of next year a continual decline in stocks must be reckoned on, and he went on to say that already very great practical difficulty was being experienced in meeting the demands upon the department, and that during the winter these difficulties would be greatly increased. Every effort would be made to alleviate the situation by adapting the military specifications to the qualities of wool actually in stock, and for many months to come a similar effort would be required on the part of manufacturers in respect of such civilian trade as it might be possible to maintain. It would be a question of making the best use of available stocks, and not of demanding special qualities for particular purposes.

Sir Arthur expressed regret that it had been necessary to cut down the civilian allocation for the August-November period in order to meet emergency demands for British and allied military purposes. These demands continued on a huge scale, and for six months to come would absorb 85 per cent of the output. It was not expected that the total quantity of wool passing through the machinery would be reduced in the December-March period, but there would be a change in the character of the output to meet emergency conditions.

He also agreed to continue until March 31 the current issue prices for wool and tops. Sir Arthur Goldfinch stated that these were very much below the market prices in South America and other neutral countries, but the United States was now very largely supplied with Australian wool, and it was hoped that it would be possible for the United States Government shortly to reduce its buying prices of wool from other sources. It was impossible, he said, to contemplate that at the close of the war anything like the present disparity should continue to rule between the prices of wool grown within the British Empire and outside it. He continued to think that a much healthier state of affairs would exist if South American prices were brought down from their present extraordinary inflation, but in one way or another the parity would have to be reestablished.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Wednesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	26.50	27.45	26.00	26.25
Jan.	25.75	26.80	25.50	25.50
March	25.50	26.50	25.25	25.30
May	25.50	26.25	24.95	25.10
July	25.15	26.05	24.80	25.00
Spots	27.75	down	165	points

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Old South Trust Company of Boston,

at the close of business November 1, 1918, as rendered to the Bank Commissioner

BANKING DEPARTMENT

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
U. S. and Mass. Bonds	\$83,197.58
Other stocks and bonds	172,096.25
Loans on real estate	98,374.50
Loans on collateral	161,429.80
Other demand loans	200,675.24
Time loans with collateral	138,750.48
Other time loans	697,013.92
Banking bonds	12,700.95
Taxes	13,832.64
U. S. Treasury	30,000.00
State deposit vaults	4,000.00
Acceptances	1,800.00
Div. and sav. stamps	442.06
Other assets	22,561.04
Due from reserve	16,228.00
Due from other banks	30,500.00
Cash (currency and specie)	28,943.85
Other cash items	805.96
Total	\$1,754,196.19

For the last thirty days the average reserve carried was: Currency and specie, 1.18 per cent; deposited in reserve banks, 4.98 per cent; U. S. and Mass. bonds, 2.60 per cent.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

ns on real estate.....	\$43,150.00
ns on personal security.....	308,935.02
osits in banks and trust com- panies.....	31,817.79
ny (currency and specie).....	2,112.22
cks and other cash items.....	25,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,042,690.03

Suffolk, ss. Boston, Nov. 13, 1918. Then perso-
nally, Treasurer or Actuary, and JOHN R. McVEY,
ATTENDORF, ARTHUR G. McVEY and JOSEPH
Trust Company, and made oath that the fo-
to the best of their knowledge and belief.

TAKING OFF THE WAR RESTRICTIONS

Building Industry the First to Be Relieved in United States—Precedence to Be Given the Most Needed Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As Mr. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, indicated recently, the policy of the board is to remove restrictions imposed by war conditions just as soon as it can be done safely, and to throw nothing in the way of business returning to its normal channels. The first move in this direction was made on Tuesday when the board began reversing the processes of the Priorities Committee and announced a list of the commodities in respect to which the curtailments are to be modified.

As was expected, first of the industries to be relieved is the building industry, which has been practically at a standstill since the United States entered the war. While there is no blanket release which might induce speculation and lay too great a burden upon the materials which have been for so long tied up by the war necessities, building of moderate proportions may be undertaken. Farm buildings, in particular, are to be encouraged that nothing may stand in the way of agricultural efficiency, so necessary in the rehabilitation of the world.

The railroads, which have suffered for lack of materials, are to have all the buildings, structures, roadways, plant facilities or other construction that they may need, and this privilege extends to the American Railway Express Company and the telephone and telegraph companies of the country.

Improvements may be undertaken by federal, state and municipal authorities and all public utilities, including street railways, sewers and light and power systems, are to make such changes as they require.

Plants engaged in milling or preserving foods and feeds may build or alter their buildings according to their requirements. Churches, schools and hospitals may put up buildings if they do not exceed \$25,000 in cost. Other buildings costing more than \$25,000 must have the consent of the state council of defense.

All limitations of the production of building materials, including brick, cement, lime, hollow tile and lumber are removed and the restrictions upon industries and manufactures in regard to their consumption of materials or in their production are modified to the extent of about 50 per cent.

The priorities division of the War Industries Board will, as far as practicable, assist industries in procuring materials, fuel, transportation and labor to enable them to increase their operations to normal limits as rapidly as conditions may warrant. Precedence must, however, be given to stimulate and increase the production of cargo ships and supply the requirements of the army and the navy of the United States, as well as to provide for this nation's proper proportion of the enormous volume of materials, equipment and supplies as shall be required for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the devastated territories of Europe. Precedence must also be given to such activities as will tend to stimulate the production of foods and feeds, of coal, of natural gas, of oil and its products, of textiles and clothing, and of minerals; and to provide for deferred maintenance, additions, betterments and extensions of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, and other public utilities, and to permit and stimulate the intensive development of inland waterways.

The War Industries Board requests the continuance of that whole-hearted cooperation and support of the industries of this nation which it has heretofore enjoyed, and which will make possible the success of so much of the industrial adjustment program covering the period of transition from a war to a peace basis, as it is called upon to administer.

CLEVELAND ADOPTS THE EASTERN TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—By adopting the ordinance offered by Councilman Jerry R. Zmutt to have Cleveland's clocks conform to the recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which moved the zone of eastern time westward to Toledo, this including Cleveland, this city has again adopted eastern time.

Under the legislation, Cleveland time will be changed twice a year—in spring and in fall—the clocks being advanced an hour in March, and set back an hour in October. However, as the eastern cities were an hour ahead of Cleveland, it was not necessary for this city to move its clocks back to become uniform with the former. An amendment to continue the present Cleveland time all the year round failed of passage.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Electric Railway Association has before it a resolution recommending to its members that they facilitate in every reasonable way the public acquisition of the present electric railway properties, arranging such terms of payment as conveniently accord with the financial limitations of the present laws of the states or municipalities; and that they may assist in the promotion of such enabling legislation as may be deemed

necessary by the public authorities to bring about the fullest measure of public ownership of electric railways and their future expansion to fully meet the needs of their respective communities.

The meeting at which this resolution was introduced was attended by representatives of about 85 per cent of the electric railway properties of the country, valued at about \$6,000,000,000.

The resolution is predicated chiefly on the fact that the war, by raising prices and wages, has made compensatory earnings impossible without extensive fare readjustment, has made necessary reconsideration of the problem of the relation between the industry and the public. Incompetence and lack of courage, it said, were partly responsible for the failure of state commission supervision. Municipal franchises are called valueless.

The executive committee will report on the resolution later and the president of the association has power to call a special meeting for its consideration.

ITALIAN MARKET FOR CANADIAN LUMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Italy, W. McL. Clarke, reports as follows to the Department of Trade and Commerce on the question of Italy as a market for Canadian lumber:

Before the war Italy imported approximately \$35,000,000 worth of lumber annually, and this importation represented about 85 per cent of her total lumber requirements. In these imports Austria-Hungary held first place, supplying in 1913, the last year of peace, approximately four-fifths of the total quantity. This Austrian trade, however, was almost entirely in the hands of Italian firms who would either purchase forest areas in Austria-Hungary or buy certain productions outright from year to year or else acquire for a certain period of time the total quantity of logs and planks cut and sawn in specified districts. Practically all the operations connected with the cutting and transportation of the lumber and its sawing, seasoning and sorting were controlled by Italian capital, organization, and labor. It is interesting to note in this connection that several articles have recently appeared in the enemy press to the effect that if Italy uses Austro-Hungarian timber after the war, she must pay very high prices and submit herself to the measurements, assortments and payments imposed by firms of purely Austrian character. In other words, Austria threatens to keep her lumber trade with Italy entirely in her own hands.

However this may be, and the conclusion of the war may have a different story, whether Austrian lumber will be sold as formerly in Italy after the war is a moot question. The fact remains, however, that Italy, owing to a known and recognized deficiency of home supplies, is now looking for other sources from which to fill her needs. At a most conservative estimate, it is stated that Italy will need to import after the war at least double or three times the quantity imported in pre-war years, which amounted in an average year to approximately 3,000,000 cubic meters (1 cubic meter = 35.31 cubic feet or about 425 board feet). Italy's after-the-war industrial activities, building operations and the reconstruction of the invaded provinces will necessitate, it is stated, this increased amount.

It is further stated that lumber prices after the war will in all probability be double, or three times those of five years ago, both on account of the higher prices which will be charged in the countries of origin and because of the increased freight rates which will probably prevail. When account is taken, therefore, of the higher prices to be paid, the greater consumption and the smaller Italian production, it is estimated that Italy will have to spend about six times the amount expended during the five years immediately preceding the war and this amount will almost approximate 1,000,000,000 lire, or \$200,000,000.

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WAR WORKERS URGED TO KEEP POSITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Henry Bruere, federal director of the United States employment service for this State, urges war workers to keep their positions. He points out that shipbuilding and aircraft production will increase rather than diminish, and that foreign demand and a possible lifting of domestic restrictions will probably continue the manufacture of clothing and foodstuffs at a high rate. He believes that world commerce and other activities will more than absorb all the labor released by the termination of hostilities. Since the War Industries Board and the Labor Department have already told the country that war industry demobilization will be made to dovetail with the starting of peace industry, munition workers should stay at their work until they find peace positions and are notified that they are no longer needed for war work.

Under the legislation, Cleveland time will be changed twice a year—in spring and in fall—the clocks being advanced an hour in March, and set back an hour in October. However, as the eastern cities were an hour ahead of Cleveland, it was not necessary for this city to move its clocks back to become uniform with the former. An amendment to continue the present Cleveland time all the year round failed of passage.

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FORCING WOMEN TO WORK IS PROTESTED

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Objects to Plans of Memphis (Tennessee) Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Protests against applying compulsory labor laws to women, as implied in an advertisement of the Memphis (Tenn.) War Work Committee, and against the alleged assumption by that committee of United States Government approval of conscripting labor of Negro women, have been made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

On Oct. 28, the association wired to Hays Flowers, secretary of the committee, that "Memphis papers of Oct. 24 carry display advertising of Memphis War Work Committee, warning able-bodied men and women, white and colored, to secure employment without delay, and work constantly six days each week; further that the city authorities are now passing an ordinance requiring persons between 18 and 60 years of age to work at least six days a week; and further that your committee speaks in the name of the government, which, in common language, means the government of the United States."

The association requested Mr. Flowers "to specify any law of the United States that permits you to threaten with penalties any woman who is not engaged at labor with an employer a full six days per week."

The association continued: "From recent conferences with the United States Department of Labor authorities at Washington, we know that no authority to force women to work for employers has been granted by the United States Government. We are bringing this matter to their attention today. We most emphatically protest against the application of compulsory work laws to women. Should such laws, nevertheless, be passed, and be upheld as constitutional by the courts, we would then call upon your committee to see that their enforcement is applied equally and without discrimination to both white and colored women."

Mr. Flowers replied that the committee was working "in entire harmony in cooperation with local and federal authorities and with the approval of whites and Negroes who are interested in winning the war. Our campaign is primarily against the loafer and also with the view of inducing women to accept such work as will enable men to engage as far as possible in essential industry. The shortage of man-power and good wages are encouraging many women to enter unusual lines of work. There is no discrimination in our efforts."

The association then wired to Mr. Flowers that it was "in accord with any campaign against the loafer, but that a campaign to induce women to accept such work as will enable men to engage as far as possible in essential industry is an altogether different thing from a campaign to force the conscription of female labor. Conscription of woman labor is un-American and unjustifiable. If good wages and good working conditions are offered for women's labor we are certain that they will respond in such employments as are suitable for women, as are not humiliating, and are within their strength. The federal government has a special committee on women in industry which is seeking to promulgate standards which shall safeguard the health and morals of women. We emphatically assert that colored women's morals and health should be safeguarded equally with those of white women. We welcome your assurance that there is no discrimination in your efforts and ask your earnest consideration of the policy of attempting by persuasion, by good wages and working conditions, to secure labor and that you set your face against the conscription of women."

The association protested, also, to Mayor Frank R. Monteverde of Memphis, and sent a message to Secretary of War Wilson, saying in part:

"Memphis (Tennessee) papers of 24th carry prominent display advertising in name of Memphis War Work Committee headed 'Warning' from which we quote the following: 'This committee now urges every able-bodied man and woman, white and colored, to secure employment without delay and work constantly six days each week. The government demands it. This committee has taken up the work for the government and speaks in the name of the government when it asks for the cooperation of the general public, whether employer or employee.' Matter quoted is not inaccurate, but is accurate. Tenor of advertisement gives clear impression that the committee speaks for the government, which naturally means the Labor Department. National Association for Advancement of Colored People, with 145 active branches in 38 states, emphatically protests against use of United States authority to uphold outrageous attempt to conscript labor of women. No compulsory work laws passed by any State have included women, although we have record of one small Georgia town passing compulsory work laws applied to women."

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is also supplying wagon loads of radishes and turnips. Five acres were given to onions, an equal area to kale, three to mustard, five to cabbage, and 10 to sweet potatoes. From the sweet potato acres the management expects to harvest at least 1500 bushels.

It is planned to add poultry and hogs to the camp efforts at food production next spring. The crops are to embrace 500 acres in vegetables alone, and if the camp is maintained permanently, the agricultural plan is to be enlarged until forage and grain crops may be grown for the more than 5000 horses and mules in the stockades at the cantonment.

CANADIAN TRADE MISSION IN LONDON

Its Appointment Shows Desire of Canada to Secure Direct Representation in Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian Government has decided to establish a Canadian trade mission in London and Lloyd Harris of the Canadian War Mission in Washington has been appointed chairman. In announcing this departure the government has issued the following statement: "It is probable that for a considerable period after the war the purchase and distribution of a large portion of our exportable agricultural products, and many manufactured articles, will be made through governmental agencies established by Great Britain and other allied nations. Many inter-allied boards and commissions have been set up during the last four years for such purpose and through those boards control and supervision are being exercised by agreement over important financial affairs, the distribution of shipping, freight rates and prices of many important commodities, and generally the distribution of the industrial, agricultural and mineral production of the world."

"It is expected that many of these commissions will be continued for like purposes in the years immediately following the conclusion of peace. If, therefore, Canada is to have a direct voice in these important financial, shipping and industrial questions in which she is so vitally interested, and particularly to find a satisfactory market for exportable agricultural and manufactured products, it is desirable that she be directly represented in London by men in touch with the business and agricultural interests of Canada, for the promotion and safeguarding of these interests."

"For this purpose the Canadian trade mission, which will be known as 'The Canadian Mission,' has been established. The mission is to consist of the chairman, and such other members as may be appointed by the governor-in-council on the recommendation of the chairman. The powers and authority of the chairman are as defined in the order-in-council as follows: The chairman shall be empowered to represent the government and its various departments and other administrative branches in negotiations and affairs of the special economic character hereinbefore indicated which it may be necessary to conduct (a) with the government of the United Kingdom or its departments or other administrative branches; or (b) with the allied missions operating in London or elsewhere in Europe; or (c) with the various inter-allied boards, commissions, or committees now or hereafter set up to deal with economic questions; (d) with any government commission or board as the chairman may deem desirable or expedient. The chairman or other members of the Canadian Mission shall be empowered to act at the proceedings of such inter-allied boards, commissions, or committees in such capacity as may from time to time be arranged after consultation between His Majesty's Government and the government of Canada."

The appointment of this trade mission is but another step in carrying out the policy of the government to secure direct representation for Canada in matters affecting her agricultural, industrial, commercial and financial interests, and also assist in securing the best available market for the surplus products of the farm, the factory, the forest, mines and fisheries.

Mr. Harris has rendered a great service to Canada as chairman of the Canadian War Mission in Washington, and it is confidently anticipated that he will render still greater service in the new post which he has accepted.

Frank A. Rolph of Toronto, who has been associated with Mr. Harris in the Canadian War Mission at Washington, and has rendered such valuable services there, succeeds Mr. Harris as chairman of the mission.

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DEMAND FOR LABOR TO BE CONTINUED

Transition From War Basis to One of Peace, It Is Said, Is to Be Gradual, in so Far as Industries Are Concerned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The question that men are asking each other and of those who go about gathering news and testing various opinions, is:

"How is peace going to affect the country?" meaning thereby: "Is business going to be helped or hindered? Are wages going to be lowered? Are men and women going to be contented, or otherwise?"

The chairman of an important board said, after dwelling on the subject for a few minutes: "I believe that it is all a state of mind. If people get frightened, we will have hard times; if they make up their minds that there is a big job ahead, but that they can do it, everything will come out all right."

And that is the way it seems now—that much depends upon the state of mind, the temper with which the American people approach their new task, whether they are to work out in commercial and industrial readjustment without serious mishap. Meanwhile officials are working on programs for the furtherance of such a happy consummation. Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, on Tuesday authorized this statement:

"There is no occasion whatever for any unemployment or misery in this country. There are enough jobs, if we carefully make the adjustment that has to be from an energetic war-production basis over to the eventual peace basis. With that end in view, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and Chairman Hurley of the Fleet Corporation, who are the three big production chiefs, met yesterday and at once began the gradual process of adjustment by agreeing to cut out Sunday work and all overtime on government contracts."

"Secretary Baker also has given orders that there should be no curtailment of war work in the War Department, which is, of course, the biggest war-producing agency, except after consultation with representatives of the War Industries Board and the Department of Labor. The point is that before you cut down what releases raw material, the War Industries Board should know where the material is, and the Department of Labor, through the employment service, should be able to take up any labor released so that there should be a minimum of dislocation involved in turning the country over to a peace basis."

"Chairman Hurley indicated that the ship industry would go on in this country, and would need as many men as they have now. The whole process is to guide the things with the necessary intelligence and foresight. As to the wage scales, there should be no quick changes, because that would be an unhealthy process. I think we want to make a gradual healthy adjustment. I think if the interests of labor are adequately represented in working out these things, labor, with the rest of the interests of the country, will accept what changes are necessary in going over to a peace basis."

"What labor should have is what the country is entitled to have. That is, the change should not be one-sided, but fairly representative of the government, labor and industry."

"I think there will be a gradual shifting of labor over to peace jobs. We are trying, through the community war labor boards, to find out what the local community needs are. Some labor will be shifting, of course, but a great deal of the movement of labor has been in the shipyards, and Mr. Hurley's anticipation is that the ship industry will continue at its present activity. Overtime and Sunday work will be cut out. These were merely necessities of the war emergency—abnormal methods. We must fasten our minds on this. The needs of this country and the needs of the world call for great productivity by the United States of all kinds of goods. If we keep our heads, and if we work these things out in a cooperative way, there ought to be very little dislocation in turning this nation over to peace purposes."

SEIZURE OF WHISKY IN UTAH SUSTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Appeal on the suit brought by Ed McCoy against J. Parley White, chief of police, for \$5000 damages for the seizure of 10 barrels and 76 cases of pints of whisky, has been dismissed by the state supreme court. The liquor was dug from the war garden of McCoy.

The 10 barrels of whisky probably will be sent to the Bureau of Standards at Washington, at the request of the government, and the remainder, added to several thousand gallons more of confiscated liquor, will be denatured.

ALLEGED GERMAN SPY AT CAMP DEVENS

AYER, Massachusetts.—The capture of an alleged German spy in the act of tapping wires carrying confidential messages between the headquarters of the twelfth division at Camp Devens and the War Department at Washington, was reported on Tuesday night by federal officers and members of the division's intelligence department. The man, whose name was given as Private Pressly H. Stringfellow of B company, two hundred and

twelfth field signal corps, was arrested with two civilians, and will be tried by general court-martial, it was stated. The civilians, whose names were not given out, were taken by the federal officers to Boston.

In a statement the federal officers said their suspicions were first directed against Stringfellow by reports of his comrades that he was in the habit of talking in his sleep, when he made statements antagonistic to the United States. They alleged that he had been in communication with men purporting to be agents of the Imperial German Government and that they had found in his possession a secret code used to communicate with these hostile agents. It was also alleged by the federal officials that Stringfellow had admitted that he had made arrangements to leave this country after obtaining the information he desired and carry on his work in another country.

Stringfellow is a native of Culpeper, Va., according to the information given out by the federal officers. He was brought up in Charlottesville, Va., and later went to Cincinnati as a telegraph operator. He also worked as an operator in Pittsburgh, Chicago and New Orleans. At the latter city, federal officers said, he was arrested for tampering with the mails and served a year's sentence. At Atlanta, Ga., it was stated, he was convicted of counterfeiting and served a sentence of two years. He was registered for the draft in Atlanta and was drafted at Baltimore. With other registrants he was sent to Camp Meade, coming to Camp Devens last August in a transfer. When he took the trade examination here he was rated as the best telegraph operator in camp.

BRITISH STRIKES CENSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—In a circular letter to district secretaries, Mr. Ben Tillett, general secretary of the Dockers Union, strongly censures any willful dislocation of production, trade, or transport as "nothing better than assassination." Referring to the "Italian struggle" which has been forced upon the Allies, Mr. Tillett writes:

"The more vigorously we see it through, the more determined our action, the sooner the war will end. All the fighting forces of our side are made up of a proportion of 19 out of 20 of our own class, even with conscription applied, and any trade unionist, leader or member, who grossly abuses the trust of these fighters by willful dislocation of production, trade, or transport, commits a sin, against which every fighter will cry, 'while their comrades are in death grips with an enemy who has shown neither honor nor scruple, as witness the murderous outrages on the high seas, the torture of prisoners, and the fiendish cruelty in war itself. I believe we are close to victory. Strikes such as we have had only delay that victory, as they delay the coming of peace. I am proud of our dockers' members, who have played their part, not merely in their share of fighting, but have played their part well in helping to carry on."

"The more vigorously we see it through, the more determined our action, the sooner the war will end. All the fighting forces of our side are made up of a proportion of 19 out of 20 of our own class, even with conscription applied, and any trade unionist, leader or member, who grossly abuses the trust of these fighters by willful dislocation of production, trade, or transport, commits a sin, against which every fighter will cry, 'while their comrades are in death grips with an enemy who has shown neither honor nor scruple, as witness the murderous outrages on the high seas, the torture of prisoners, and the fiendish cruelty in war itself. I believe we are close to victory. Strikes such as we have had only delay that victory, as they delay the coming of peace. I am proud of our dockers' members, who have played their part, not merely in their share of fighting, but have played their part well in helping to carry on."

TWO STRIKES IN HOTEL IN ONE DAY

Manager Lays Blame on an Alien Federation and Seeks to Build Up an All-American Organization of Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, New Jersey.—"An alien organization" was the chief cause of the walkout at the Robert Treat Hotel, according to Charles A. Carrigan, the manager of the hotel, who is now busy restoring discipline and building up a new working all-American organization in which women cooks and waitresses will be leading factors. Mr. Carrigan has made a public appeal in which he sets forth his position as follows:

"The hotel industry of this country is being very vitally affected by the attitude of an alien organization known as the International Federation of Workers in the Hotel, Restaurant, Club and Catering Industry."

"On Aug. 28, 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., this organization of cooks and waitresses, without notice to the management, left the employment of the hotel in a body. A conference was arranged and the management entered into, with their representatives, certain agreements which seemed to be fair and just and in that spirit determined to carry out his part of the agreement. At 1 p. m. they returned to their work. At 3 p. m., another meeting was called by them in a resort in Market street and there other and more drastic demands were determined upon and at 6 p. m. another strike was declared. A second conference that same evening at 7.30 resulted in our being forced to meet all their demands. All of these demands we were forced to meet in order that we might care for the wants of our patrons. Since that day I regret to say that discipline among these employees at the Robert Treat Hotel is and has been adjourned, resulting in the irreparable loss of friendships, patronage and earnings."

"Today other and more onerous demands are made upon us which we cannot meet. Therefore I have asked the waiters and cooks of the Robert Treat Hotel who are not already American citizens, to sign the following application:

"The application takes the form of an undertaking to become a citizen of the United States in the legal way and to sever in every way 'association, connection and membership with the alien organization known as the International Federation of Workers in the Hotel, Restaurant, Club and Catering Industry.'"

Mr. Carrigan concludes his appeal by saying: "The major portion of them failed to meet this all-American requirement and left our employ."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

"The Canterbury Tales"

Geoffrey Chaucer has been called the "Father of English Poetry," because he was the first great poet who wrote in the English language. For a great many years after the Norman Conquest, French and Latin were the languages used by educated people; and English, which consisted of a number of different dialects, was despised as being the tongue of the common people. Chaucer lived at the same time as Wyclif, and it was Wyclif's translation of the Bible into English, together with Chaucer's English poetry, that established English as the language of the English nation. Chaucer lived in the reigns of Edward III, Richard II, and Henry IV. When he was a boy, he was a page at the court of King Edward III. Later, he went out to the wars in France, was taken prisoner, but was ransomed. He lived a great deal at the court, and married one of Queen Philippa's ladies in waiting. John of Gaunt was his friend and patron. He held the office of Comptroller of the Customs; but very little else is known about his life, although a great deal can be learned about his character from his writings. They reveal a man of wide sympathies, tender and humorous, shrewd and observant, and, although satirical, never unkind. He was, evidently, very fond of nature, of flowers and birds. In one of his poems, he says that of all the meads, he loved most the daisies, white and red.

Chaucer visited both France and Italy. The three great Italian poets, Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio, were his contemporaries, and it is quite possible that he may have met the last two during his visits to their country. Certainly, he knew their writings, for some of his stories are founded on their tales, although he tells them in his own words.

The most famous of all Chaucer's works is "The Canterbury Tales." It is a collection of all kinds of stories, which a number of pilgrims are supposed to have told each other as they went together on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. It had become the custom for people who were going on a pilgrimage to form a party, both for the sake of protection against robbers and so that they might enjoy each other's company. Chaucer makes his pilgrims assemble at the Tabard Inn, at Southwark, and from there they set out for Canterbury, a party of 30, including himself and the host of the inn.

They must have been a very interesting company, and he describes each of them in the most delightful and natural way, in the prologue to the "Canterbury Tales." Chaucer's English is very unlike the English that is spoken today; but, when the meaning of the old English words is understood, the prologue is well worth reading and gives a wonderfully vivid picture of his times. Here are the opening lines of this famous poem:

"When that Aprille with his shoures
sote (sweet showers)
The droghte (dryness) of Marche hath
perced (pierced) to the roote
(root),
... And smale fowles (little birds)
maken melodye.
That slepen al the night with open
ye (eye)
... Then longen folk to goon on
pilgrimages
And palmers for to seken straunge
strondes (lands)
And specially, from every shires ende
Of Engelond, to Canterbury they
wende (go)
... Er that I ferther in this tale
pace,
Me thinketh it acordant to resoun,
(It seems to me to be according to
reason)
To telle yow al the condicioun
Of ech of hem, so as it semed me,
And whiche they weren, and of what
degree,
And eek in what array that they were
inne."

Then Chaucer goes on to describe all the pilgrims in turn. They are a very mixed assemblage; some of them most lovable and attractive, others quite the opposite. But that is a story for another day.

The Opal

Have you ever heard of the opal? So asks Frank G. Carpenter, in "How the World is Clothed." It is a beautiful stone, composed of a material called quartz, save that it contains more or less water and gives forth some of the most brilliant colors known. It sometimes looks white and again may be a pale yellow, red, green or blue. Fire opals shine like fire, when the light strikes them, and show almost all the colors of the rainbow. The opal is found in Mexico and Honduras, and also in South America. It occurs in Hungary and Saxony, and there are large opal mines in Eastern Australia. Some have also been discovered in certain of our western states. About the finest specimens, however, are from Austria-Hungary, the most beautiful opal ever found coming from there. This stone is of about the size of a man's hand, and it weighs 17 ounces. It is now among the jewels of the Austrian crown. Opals are usually embedded in other stones. They have a different form from the diamond, sapphire, or ruby, and are usually round or oval in shape.

The Smallest of Plants

An exchange reports that there is found in the Red Sea a certain tiny plant from which that body of water gets its name. The plant is so minute that 25,000,000 individual ones may occupy a single square inch.

Children of Korea and Their Games

Have you ever thought that little boys and girls in far-away Korea might know and like some of the very same games that you in other countries play? It is strange enough that children dressed in quaint oriental loose trousers and little straight coats, all made of bright-colored stuffs, should be familiar with the see-saw and the game of blindman's buff; but, you see, games for the most part are of exceedingly ancient origin and, in different parts of the world, they have survived in only slightly differing form. It may surprise you to learn that, in very many instances, games had, in the beginning, something to do with the religion of pagan peoples; they were symbolic, that is, each thing which the player did in the game stood for something in particular. But, of course, nowadays people have forgotten all about these ancient meanings. Indeed, it takes much study to find them all out again. Games are accepted just as they appear to the spectator and are liked because of the fun they offer. Children in all parts of the world are looking out for fun; so, after all, it isn't very hard to see how they come to play many of the same games.

Little children in Korea do not have many toys given them; that is, for use in ordinary playtimes. At frequent festivals, certain toys are brought forth. Images of birds and animals and funny little round men are sometimes sold, and one popular toy in Korea is the "tilting toy"—that little, weighted form which bobs up serenely immediately after you have turned it over on its side. This toy seems to be known in almost all countries, only people make it in varying forms and colors. In Korea, this toy represents a woman who sometimes rides on the back of a tiger. Little girls often make themselves dolls out of bamboos; doesn't that seem queer? They cut a bamboo pipstem about five inches long, and into the top of it they put some long grass, this having been salted, made soft and arranged as nearly as possible in the style of women's hairdressing. These dolls have no faces, of course, but little girls sometimes smear a little white powder over the bamboo stem, at the place where the face ought to be. They dress up their stick in clothes copied after their own mothers, and perhaps they may even stick a little rudely made hairpin into the hair.

One of the favorite toys for boys is the kite, which Koreans believe to have originated in Japan 400 years ago. These toys are made in different sizes and colors, out of purest silk; the kites used at the royal palace are said to be always sky-blue. The string of the kite, which is wound around a reel of unpainted wood, is the most expensive part of the toy, for the kites themselves cost only about the equivalent of 10 cents in American money. Even men will often save their money for a long time previous to that season when kites are especially popular, in order to buy the string. Then, of course, there are tops to spin, rope-walking toys, pop-guns and board-jumping, or what is often called see-saw. This game, as shown in the picture, is played largely by girls, sometimes those well along in their teens being as fond of it as the youngsters. A board is laid on a roll of mats; then the players take turns in jumping up and down on either end. There are swings, there is rope-pulling and wrestling and shut-

tlecock kicking, just as there is in the Luxembourg Gardens, in Paris. It isn't done in exactly the same way, but it is the identical game, in any case.

What some children know as blindman's buff, the Koreans call "in the dark catching," or "eye-hiding." You see them in the picture, scampering off from the boy who is "it." When you wear soft, flat little slippers, it must be easy enough to elude the poor boy with the handkerchief

A Smiling Pool

Beneath the blue of summer skies,
Say, have you seen a smiling pool,
Where rushes, reeds and cat-tails
grow,
And nod to little breezes cool?
There iris lifts her lances tall,
In straight and dignified array,
And marshals her battalions all,
Beneath her purple banners gay.



Korean boys, playing "in the dark catching," or blindman's buff

There slender grasses by the shore
Seem all alive with tiny frogs,
That hop and sport with legs new-
grown.
So proud they're no more pollywogs!

From tipmost top of each tall reed,
Blue darning-needles hang in air,
So lightly and yet surely poised,
We wonder what can hold them there.

And up above dart dragon-flies,
Like tiny air ships in their flight,
While jeweled flies like emeralds
green
Or sapphires, flash with sudden light.

Below, upon the mirror pool,
A mother duck floats tranquil by,
Surrounded by her downy brood,
That little webbed feet bravely ply.

Last, from low bushes, where are
nests,
We hear a sudden whirr of wings,
From Cack! and Conk-err-ee! of
friends,
A splendid red-winged blackbird
springs.

Beneath the blue of summer skies,
Say, have you seen a smiling pool,
Where rushes, reeds and cat-tails
grow,
And nod to little breezes cool?

The Horse Who Ran Away But Once

There were four of us horses, running in the lower meadow on a beautiful Indian summer day, almost the last before we were taken up to the stables for the winter. We had been grazing and poking round in the leaves, when the conversation turned on runaways. You know, horses have many a chat among themselves, even if human beings do not understand what they are saying to each other. The talk was quite general, until one of the gray team asked me if I had ever run away when I was young. "Yes," I answered, and then they all begged for the story. We four trotted down to the other end of the meadow, where we would not be interrupted by the people passing on the road, and stood with our heads close together over the gate leading to the maple grove.

"I ran away just once in my life, but never any more," I began. "I've always heard," it was the little sorrel that interrupted, tossing her head and swishing her long, very handsome tail as she talked, "that, if you run away once, you never can be depended upon after that."

"You may have heard it," I replied, "but I am proof that that is really not so; though it might have been true in my case, had it not been for my master, or rather the father of my little mistress, for I really belonged to her. It happened one day when we had been having fine sleighing for weeks. Every afternoon between three and four, my little mistress, with one or sometimes two companions, would go sleigh-riding. I drew them in a pretty little cream-colored sleigh, and I heard from both neighboring horses and people that I had the nicest set of chimes in town. What frightened me this day was—"

Here the sorrel again interrupted with: "Don't tell me, Mac, that you ever were afraid of automobiles! Why, the other day I was told that in the days when first they came here most all the horses, no matter how well trained they were, were simply too afraid for anything. Just fancy, what was there to be afraid of?"

I had to wait for the sorrel to get through, and then I said, "No, it wasn't an automobile, perhaps for the very good reason that this all happened some years before there were any automobiles round here. I never knew just how it happened, but, when we were turning round, there must have been some obstacle, a stone or something, that the inside runner of the cutter hit just wrong. Anyhow, in a second, over went the sleigh and out into the snow went the two children. The surprise of it made me jump, and, when I jumped, the sharp edge

as I was feeling about as miserable as a horse can feel, Nelly's father came in. He had heard of the tip-over but had been assured that no damage was done except to the sleigh. He teased Nelly a moment about not being able to drive without tipping over, and she dried her tears and said, 'I don't know what frightened Mac, Papa. We were turning round and, all of a sudden, over we went; before I could get up, Mac was jumping as if something was hitting him and running down the street. Can the sleigh be fixed, Papa?' Mr. Henderson did not seem one bit concerned about the sleigh, though he looked me all over very soberly. By this time, the man had taken off my harness and was rubbing me down. Mr. Henderson said to the children, 'Now, skip up to the house. I'll be up as soon as I'm through attending to this horse.' Here Nelly turned round quickly and exclaimed, 'Oh, Papa, what are you going to do to Mac? I don't believe it was his fault.' Her father just laughed and said, 'I guess you can trust Mac to me. I am not going to punish him, but I am going to put that he won't ever run away again.'"

Here the two grays exchanged knowing looks, and I would not be surprised if they had run away more than once in the past. "Mr. Henderson took my foretop in his hand (you see, I did not wear a halter, as I was in a box stall), and led me into my stall. I felt so disgraced that I wanted to lie down in the straw, but, instead, I just looked straight ahead of me until Mr. Henderson patted me and said, 'Now, Mac, I want you to listen to me and to know what I am saying.' Human beings, when they do understand horses are very patient, you know, and Mr. Henderson was as gentle as Nelly would have been. Then he went on, 'Tim, he was the stable boy, will probably tell you that you're spoiled now that you have once run away. But that isn't so, Mac. I am not scolding you, old boy; it's all right, but I don't want you ever to do it again. And I don't expect that you ever will. Now remember.' Then he patted me once more, said something about my being a good horse, and went out of the stable. It was some little time before Tim came in with my supper, and I had plenty of time to think over what Nelly's father had said. I know you horses can readily believe me, when I say I understood and appreciated Mr. Henderson's taking the pains to break me of what might have been a very bad habit."

"You must have been pretty fond of him after that," offered the gray horse. There were two grays, but this was the darker dappled one. "I was. In fact, from then on, I forgave him for changing my name from Don to Mac." Here the three horses put their ears forward till they looked like veritable interrogation marks; so, before the sorrel could inquire what I meant, I explained that, when I had been brought from the sales stables to the Henderson place, my name was Don, the only name I had ever had. But here, if you please, the Sky-terrier's name was Don, so I had to have mine changed. Just imagine a full-grown horse having to give way to a tiny dog. I don't care now; in fact, I like the name of Mac better."

"Did you ever want to run away again?" You might know it was the sorrel putting the question. "I only remember once. It wasn't so very long after the time I upset the children in the snow, that is, it was during the following spring. I was in front of the house, harnessed to the little yellow basket phaeton, when two boys kicked a football. It came down back of me and struck me on my flank. I jumped and, just for a second, it seemed to me that I must run and run hard to get away. Then I remembered what Mr. Henderson had said, and I stopped. I had only jumped a few feet, so I slowly backed down to the stone block. I did remember. Some humans might not think that I had remembered, but Mr. Henderson would not be one of them, I am sure. You see, he trusted me when he talked to me that time, and that is why I never ran away again."

Conserving Kodak Films

Waste no opportunities, cautions a writer in Kodakery. When you make pictures, be sure that your film is fresh. If you make a bad print, you can throw it away and make another. When you make a bad negative, you may have wasted an opportunity that will never come again. Take no unnecessary chances. As a safeguard to photographers, an "expiration date" is put on all Eastman films, and no film should be put to important use after such date. Because films which have been kept under proper conditions are often good long after the expiration date, some people get careless about this matter of fresh film, and, sooner or later, disappointment follows.

Remember, too, that film will deteriorate between the time of exposure and the time of development even more rapidly than before exposure, owing to the fact that, in the process of passing through the camera, it is exposed to air and moisture, as well as to the light that comes through the lens at the instant of exposure. In hot, damp climates, especially, it will take up moisture very rapidly and there's then only one safe thing to do—develop promptly. It does no good to wrap it up or put it away in a tin box, for the moisture is now in the film and the box acts like a fireless cooker in retaining the moisture.

Before development, whether exposed or unexposed, the film should be kept in a cool, dry place. Always be sure films are fresh when you purchase them and develop them or have them developed as promptly as possible after exposure.

What You Can Do With Bamboo

A boy who can get possession of a discarded length of bamboo need possess only a little skill with a jack-knife, in order to transform it into a useful and attractive flower holder. The plan is borrowed from the Chinese, who use bamboo for all kinds of household purposes, and even serve the tender shoots on the table. The bamboo used for fishing rods is rather small. The rods used to roll rugs on are more suitable, if they are not too large. The length is a matter of choice. Flower holders six feet long are sometimes seen, but you can make it only half that length, if you prefer. As you know, bamboo is hollow except at the joints. Use your knife to cut an opening at the top of each section. This opening should slant like the mouthpiece of a whistle, just below the joint, but should be cut squarely across, lower down. The opening should extend about halfway through the bamboo. The topmost joint should be treated a little differently. Cut it off squarely in the middle and then bore a hole through the part that remains. This hole will be used, when you suspend the flower holder from a hook or a nail.

The sections between the joints will be water-tight. You can fill them with water to the opening, and then put in your flowers. The holder should not be used for heavy blossoms or those having thick stems. It is most attractive when filled with flowers which have a drooping habit or with vines. Nasturtiums look well, and sweet peas may also be used. A flower holder of this kind will prove a novelty in most households, and making it will be pleasant work for a rainy afternoon.

If a strip of bamboo cannot be obtained, perhaps you can find a shrubby plant in your neighborhood which bears the name of polygonum. In the fall, this plant produces a great number of fleecy white flowers. It comes up from the ground every season, and the stalks which grow are very much like those of bamboo. These stalks mature at this season, and can be used in the same way as outlined for bamboo. The canes are not so durable or so satisfactory in other ways, but will last for some time.

Autumn and Twilight

"Oh, dear! what shall I do?" said Autumn, aloud, to the world in general.

"Why, whatever is the matter?" answered Twilight softly, in the hushed, quiet voice she always uses.

Autumn looked round in great surprise, for she hadn't expected a reply, and then she saw a beautiful lady, standing, shimmering in myriads of faintly glowing shades of color.

"Well, what is the matter?" repeated Twilight; whereupon Autumn fell to sighing again.

"You see, it is this way: in the spring every one is pleased and happy to come and see all the spring babies growing—the little buds and flowers, the new green leaves and the little birds. Then, in the summer time, it is so warm and wonderful, every one loves every minute of the day. But now who will love me? I have very few flowers, and not much fine weather, and the days are getting short and often look dull and dreary."

Twilight was silent a moment, thinking; then she spoke.

"Look at the sky and tell me what you see."

"Oh! it is wonderful!" cried Autumn. "Although the sun has gone down, everything seems radiant; and, even though those marvelous colors are fading, and it is getting darker and darker every moment, yet I have never seen anything so beautiful."

"Well! there is your answer," cried Twilight triumphantly; "I, too, thought no one would love me when the sun had gone, and the moon and the stars had not yet come out; so I catch the sun's rays every evening, just before he goes, and then I spread them out all over the sky, and separate them into all their many colors. With those colors I paint the sunset; but I think what really makes it so pretty is, because I love doing it, and that gives me fresh ideas every evening. You see, I want to give every one a beautiful picture to think about before he goes to sleep. Now, why don't you do the same thing with the leaves? It will only be your own fault, if your days look dull and dreary."

Autumn clapped her hands. "Oh! Thank you ever so much; I should never have thought of anything so lovely." And, without wasting a minute, she quickly went off to work. Everywhere she went she painted the leaves the most glorious colors: wonderful browns and golds and russets and reds, so that, when the sun didn't shine, it still seemed just like it, because everything was dressed in such lovely, warm, glowing frocks. Even when the frocks came off, and the trees were bare, Autumn had done her painting so well that the leaves made a magic carpet of gold in the woods; and the children loved to walk on it, and drag their feet through the crisp leaves to make them crackle and rustle and wish. In fact, everywhere people rejoiced so much at all the beauty, that they never regretted that summer had gone.

But, when winter came, they still remembered, and treasured all the exquisite pictures Autumn had made. Now no one ever hears her sigh; she is too busy and happy in all her work.

A Piano by Airplane

The latest achievement of an airplane is to carry a full-sized upright piano safely from London to Paris. This was, of course, done to prove the carrying capacity of the machine.

THE HOME FORUM

The Coasters

Overloaded, undermanned,
Trusting to a lee,
Playing I-spy with the land,
Jockeying the sea—
That's the way the Coaster goes,
Through calm and hurricane:
Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From Mexico to Maine.

O East and West! O North and South!
We ply along the shore,
From famous Fundy's foggy mouth,
From voes of Labrador;
Through pass and strait, on sound and sea,
From port to port we stand—
The rocks of Race fade on our lee,
We hail the Rio Grande,
Our sails are never lost to sight;
On every gulf and bay
They gleam, in winter wind-cloud white,
In summer rain-cloud gray. . . .

Legging on and off the beach,
Drifting up the strait,
Fluking down the river reach,
Towing through the gate—
That's the way the Coaster goes,
Flirting with the gale:
Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From York to Beavertail.

Here and there to get a load,
Freighting anything;
Running off the spanker stowed,
Loafing wing-a-wing—
That's the way the Coaster goes,
Chumming with the land:
Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From Ray to Rio Grande.

We split the swell where rings the bell
On many a shallow's edge,
We take our flight past many a light
That guards the deadly ledge;
We greet Montauk across the foam,
We work the Vineyard Sound,
The Diamond sees us running home,
The Georges outward bound;
Absecom hears our canvas beat
When tacked off Briganine;
We raise the Gulls with lifted sheet,
Pass wing and wing between,
Off Monomoy we fight the gale,
We drift off Sandy Key;
The watch of Fenwick sees our sail
Scud for Henlopen's lee. . . .

Cargo reef in main and fore,
Manned by half a crew,
Romp up the weather shore,
Edging down the Blue—
That's the way the Coaster goes,
Scouting with the lead:
Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From Cruz to Quoddy Head.
—Thomas Fleming Day.

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Via Clavature, Bologna

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The heart of Bologna is reached by the Via dell'Indipendenza, a wide street, long and straight, bordered by tall, arched houses, all red and orange. The people moving about are almost as animated as those of Milan. Pretty cafés overflow on the sidewalk. When one reaches the Piazza del Nettuno the roar of traffic is overwhelming. Trams rush out of the most unlikely little streets, even from the arcades of the buildings, where it has been necessary to tear out a shop to give passage to a trolley. One has the sensation of being in a great modern city which is bursting its old walls with prosperity.

From the center the streets extend like rays twisted into tortuous volutes; the arcades stretch along for the most part of a tawny red brick wall rubbed down and painted with a little ochre. The stories rise one above the other, ornamented with green or red windows and with prominent balconies and cornices. But all of it, except in some of the new quarters, is so crowded and narrow that the contrast between these overflowing people and their habitat is striking. We may try to remember the sidewalks and the shops hidden under the arcades, but there persists the impression of the trolleys grazing the walls, shaving past the important old buildings, when they are not hanging upon them, whirling around the squares, overburdened with statues, or still occupied by gardens. Every hundred yards the tramway seems to run into black holes framed in red: the houses seem to have been tunneled to make room for it. Some cities, like Munich, appear to be deserted, to have been built for six hundred thousand persons, although containing but two hundred thousand. Bologna, on the contrary, is a city grown big in a day, and bursting out everywhere. One could never believe humanity so compressible.

Did the palaces have a presentiment, when they were built, that they would see this overfullness? Their line is all horizontal, their decoration seems prearranged for an outlet in breadth, never in height. Surfaces stretch out, bands predominate, and when it is a matter of decoration, there are parallelograms. At Genoa the architecture is ascendant; the narrow street imposes the rising line. Here, the line is drawn out under the same conditions. There is nothing in common between the two dimensions. At the time when it was built, when there was no decorative center, everything was disposed for the one impression of the eye, which saw no outlets. The details are charming: the capitals, the pedestals of the windows, the dormers, the curve of the arches, the cornices, the upper galleries; but all is sacrificed to the one broad effect. . . . Three times I passed before the en-

trances of the Pinacoteca and the Civil Museum without finding them. The doors are no taller than one of the arcades under which they stand. . . . One might say that Bologna was built for people with horizontal vision only. She seems continually striving for more elbow room.—André Maurois, in "Little Cities of Italy," translated by Helen Gerard.

A Visit to Rydal

"On a cloudy morning we came to Rydal and turned up the road to Wordsworth's home," William T. Palmer writes in "The English Lakes." "At Rydal Mount, he produced some of his most characteristic poetry—short pieces such as 'The Clouds' and 'The Mountain Echo'; at Dove Cottage 'The Excursion' and 'The Prelude' were penned. In Wordsworth's day the road in the glen did not send up an almost ceaseless clatter, and seldom did the steam plume by Waterhead pier meet his sight. The poet had an aversion to the larch tree, an exotic then being planted extensively in the dales, and did not care much for steam and the work of the engineer. The trees in stiff lines and squares make hideous the mountain slopes today; but see them growing in romantic irregularity, as by Thirlmere, and you will believe that Wordsworth might have conceded a beauty to the larch. And there are things more hideous than steam—for instance, the petrol motor. Rydal Mount is not a museum; its grounds are kept private. It is a simple dale dwelling in design—round chimneys, lead-glazed windows, gray walls without, low-ceiled, raftered rooms within; its well-planned gardens are the only characteristic to mark it from any other abode of the betterment mark of yeoman folk. Enthusiasts often run up from the road to peep over their shrubs and gates, but most tourists go heedlessly by this retreat of the aged poet. From the garden where the poet composed his verses—'bumming and boing to hissel,' says one who recollects him clearly: 'bum-bum-bum-bum, and at every bum he made a step forward, mebbe six or seven steps; then round he wot whirled and gang back—bum, bum, bum—happen just as many times. It didn't matter to him whether he wor in his ane garden or on t' fell or on t' roo-ad—there is a grand view. Down the glen to the lake, darkling under the massed clouds, over the woods of Rydal and a corner of the mere, Loughriggs and, dimly seen through rolling mists, Crinkle Crags and Bowfell. Would that a gleam of sunshine would kindle the gray and brown and dull red of dale and fell-side to silver and russet, crimson and gold! For it is late September, and the glory of autumn is about us."

"I have read many interviews with the aged Wordsworth. Some writers have seen him in idealism; others in a matter-of-fact light. A third class, on degrading his worth, have conjured up overheated visions of an uncultivated, unmannered man, calling to

question his genius, his mode of living, his person. But some humble scribe . . . penned the following. He had no difficulty in reaching the Laureate; a request at the door of Rydal Mount for a short interview was answered by the poet himself. "He took me by the hand in a way that did me good. There was welcome in his words and looks as well as in the shake of his hand, and in less than five minutes he was taking me round his fairly dwelling-place and pointing out to me the most striking objects of the beautiful and glowing scenes around. He was rather tall and thin, with a countenance somewhat pale, and more thoughtful than joyous. Simple and courteous in his demeanor, and frank in his remarks, he made me feel at ease. He was just the man that I had imagined him to be from reading his "Excursion." The same writer looking into an ivied and moss-grown unused quarry near White Moss, expressed his pleasure at the sight. "Sir," was the poet's response, "all might and these secluded temples of beauty, but all will not give themselves the trouble to seek them."

In the Madrid Museum

"Our first morning in Madrid found all three of us early in the breakfast-room, without prearrangement; we almost grudged the time necessary to take our breakfast. The mighty figure of Velasquez de Silva, which was to be displayed to us in the Museo del Prado, had roused us early from sleep." Josef Israels writes in his book about Spain.

"We dashed through the streets of Madrid as though they contained nothing for the stranger to remark. We arrived before the big building, where, to cool our appetite for Spanish pictures, we found a tall attendant in livery, who pointed to the annuncio on the wall, from which we learned not to be in so great a hurry in Madrid. We had the privilege of waiting a whole hour. So we strolled in the surrounding park, for this museum enjoys the advantage of standing amid charming walks and trees, and cool benches of gray stone are dotted all around. I stretched myself on one of these delightful seats. With my head thrown back, I saw that the sky in Madrid is almost as beautiful as at The Hague; I saw all there was to see, and dreamt of much more, when they came and roused me from my reverie; the doors were opened!

"We ran up a broad and lofty marble staircase, across a wide landing through a great doorway, and found ourselves in the place of our desires. The museum at Madrid is spacious, pleasant, and homely. There is no ostentatiousness of splendid furniture; yet it is proud and princely. Everything is easy and comfortable; there are no iron rails to keep you at a distance; you can stand with your nose against the pictures if you wish; or examine them through the glass; there

is no maddening varnish; there is plenty of light, admitted by windows which are wide, but not too wide."

"We fell like gluttons upon the first small room, for we saw a Velasquez hanging there, and to go straight through to the big room which really commences the museum was impossible; how could we pass by that picture? . . . 'Look,' we said, nudging each other, 'there he is!' A delicious landscape with a fine blue sky traversed with faint stripes; across it rode a young Spanish prince, in an exquisite dress, upon a grand, little, brown, lively horse. I thought the horse the finest, my son the prince, Erens the landscape. We laughed with joy, and then quickly flew out of the small room, through the big door. Look! A lofty, spacious room, with Velasquez, Murillos, Titiens, Raphaels hanging on every wall, but Velasquez most of all.

"This way," said my son, "over there, see, there is the famous 'Surrender of Breda.'"

"No," said I, "look there, there is that splendid portrait of Olivarez on horseback, and another next to it, and another, portraits of three court jesters, and a great interior with princesses with Velasquez hair. What a splendid dog that is on the floor; how well he knows how to paint animals, horses, dogs, monkeys, as though there were nothing in it; and then those skies, and that simple way of painting; deuce take me, but he did gain his reputation for nothing!"

"One of the attendants, observing our noisy enthusiasm for Velasquez, pointed to a door a little farther on and leading to another room. It was impossible for us to enter this room without all three, as though upon the word of command, taking off our hats, such was the air of grandeur, such the harmony of beauty that met us there. We grasped the attendant's meaning; here hung three, four, five of the Spanish artist's finest works. . . . In the middle of the room was the 'Tapestry Weavers.' . . . The principal figure is a big, handsome woman, with a bare neck, fair hair, bare arms; she is busy doing her work; it might almost be a life-size Terberg, with more style, it is true, more breadth, but the color is there, the charm, with all that melting sweetness, that blonde deliciousness. But see, farther down the room a life-size fellow stands talking; it is 'Court Jester'; he has, I think, a piece of paper in his hand, and he is reciting. Yes, that is what he is doing. Just look how lifelike he stands, stretching out his hand to rest, and illustrate his speech with his gestures. It is broad, big, vivacious; I had never seen anything like it!"

"Velasquez is the painter who most resembles the painter one imagines when one is very young. A large canvas, broad brushes and pencils; he paints a man on a horse, life-size, in a sumptuous landscape, with a blue sky and fleecy clouds. Clad in a loose-fitting suit of brown velvet, with black mustachios and deep-set eyes, he stands with expert hand filling his great canvas with life-size figures. He does not draw learnedly or precisely, but largely and boldly; he does not seek or worm about, does not hurl brushes or chairs in despair, but paints earnestly and deliberately. Full of love for his creations, he sits down to rest for a moment from his strenuous work, and carefully studies the model standing before him, resting, he too, from his pose as trumpeter. Then the painter gets up again, to work on steadily and peacefully, standing on his feet, until he is interrupted by the visit of some courtiers, perhaps of the King himself, who delightedly admires his work, full-colored, clear, and distinct.

"Quel peintre et quel talent! And we stand and try to realize how such a man must have felt in such an environment, we painters without daring, without model, without court, to give us a sense of breadth. A little picture less than two yards square terrifies us and the King is mightily amused at what we show him at an exhibition of living masters, and we creep in our shells and are painters of the doubting age and of joyless actions.

"Reflection had ceased with us; at that moment we refused to grant that every age produces a different art and different artists, and that each utterance of art has a right of existence. Ah, we could not help being shocked, yes, shattered by the sight of so many masterpieces. . . . We looked at no more pictures that day."

The Sunset City

There is a city that lies in the Kingdom of Clouds,
In a glorious country on high,
Which an azure and silvery curtain enshrouds,
To screen it from careless eye;

A city of temples and turrets of gold,
That gleam by a sapphire sea,
Like jewels more splendid than earth may behold,
Or are dreamed of by you and by me.

And about are highlands of amber that reach
Far away till they melt in the gloom;
And waters that hem an immaculate beach
With fringes of luminous foam.

Aerial bridges of pearl there are,
And belfries of marvelous shapes,
And lighthouses lit by the evening star,
That sparkle on violet caepes;
And hanging gardens that far away
Enchanted float aloof;
Rainbow pavilions in avenues gay,
And banners of glorious woo!

—Henry Sylvester Cornwell.

True Building

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE Lord God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah. Who is there among you of all his people? . . . let him go up to Jerusalem which is in Judah, and build the house of the Lord God of Israel, (he is the God,) which is in Jerusalem."

It will be remembered that at the time Cyrus, king of Persia, called upon the people, to enlist their services in the work of reconstruction, Jerusalem had been reduced to ruins. The temple and palaces had been despoiled and burnt, the children of Israel had been carried away captive to Babylon, and the walls of the city had been broken down. Everybody is familiar with the story of the rebuilding of Jerusalem, of the hindrances to the work, and of the final completion and reestablishment of the temple. On the face of it the story is simply one of the erection of so much brick and mortar, but it would be well at this time to examine it more closely and see in what way the proclamation relates to the conditions of the present day. We read in the first chapter of Ezra that "the Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus," so that the proclamation must therefore be read today as coming just as directly from Mind at the present hour as it did some five centuries before the advent of Jesus. When God, Mind, speaks, He speaks for all time to all men.

Turning to the Glossary in Science and Health, we find on page 589 the following: "JERUSALEM. Mortal belief and knowledge obtained from the five corporeal senses; the pride of power and the power of pride; sensuality; envy; oppression; tyranny. Home, heaven." In the light of these two definitions, the one defining the material, and the other the spiritual Jerusalem, it will be seen that it was the material concept of Jerusalem, a concept built upon the belief in the reality of matter, which had fallen. The spiritual idea, "Home, heaven," remained intact, and it was because King Cyrus realized this, in some degree at any rate, that he was impelled to issue the proclamation for the rebuilding of the temple. Now let us turn once more to the Glossary in Science and Health. On page 595 Mrs. Eddy gives the following definitions of temple: "Temple. Body; the idea of Life, substance, and intelligence; the superstructure of Truth; the shrine of Love; a material superstructure, where mortals congregate for worship." What, then, the proclamation really called for was not for men to build a material structure for the mere purpose of worship, it was a call for the erection and establishment of "the superstructure of Truth" in the city which cometh "down from God out of heaven." In other words it was a call for nothing less than the abandonment of all materiality and the acceptance of Principle, which, strictly adhered to, would reveal the true creation, and man's oneness with God, divine Principle.

The all-important question confronting humanity at the present time is how best to build in order that it may never again have to bear and witness the awful suffering of the past four years. The question really amounts to this: In what way can the spiritual ideas, "the superstructure of Truth; the shrine of Love;" be eternally established in the consciousness of man? In what way is it possible to perceive Principle? There is but one way through which the work can be accomplished. That way is through divine Science. In no other way can adjustments be made to insure that peace which passeth human understanding. "Through divine Science," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 506 of Science and Health, "Spirit, God, unites understanding to eternal harmony." And on pages 264 and 265 she writes: "When we learn the way in Christian Science and recognize man's spiritual being, we shall behold and understand God's creation,—all the glories of earth and heaven and man. The universe of Spirit is peopled with spiritual beings, and its government is divine Science. Man is the offspring, not of the lowest, but of the highest qualities of Mind. Man understands spiritual existence in proportion as his treasures of Truth and Love are enlarged. Mortals must gravitate Godward, their affections and aims grow spiritual,—they must near the broader interpretations of being, and gain some proper sense of the infinite,—in order that sin and mortality may be put off."

The teachings of Christian Science make it perfectly plain that the kingdom of God can never be established in a consciousness which believes that man is both material and spiritual. They also clearly show that while humanity holds to what it believes to be the two opposites, good and evil, the reign of harmony can never be reached, for a belief in these two opposites engenders fear, and "fear hath torment." If the belief that life and intelligence dwell in matter is predominant in the human consciousness, then the train of evils enumerated by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Galatians, "adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like," must forever bring their measure of pain and suffering. But immediately the true idea of God and man,

as revealed in Christian Science, is gained, the great work of true building may be entered upon, and every assault from without, every temptation presented to the human consciousness, will be of no avail to hinder or retard its progress. It is in the individual human consciousness alone where the vast change must be wrought, and as the real ability of a nation to build well and truly depends wholly upon the spiritualized thought of the individuals comprising that nation, it is of the utmost importance that each individual should recognize his responsibility in the matter of building. Just so long as evil finds a place in the human mind the work of demolition must go on, for sin, disease, and death must be wholly destroyed before man will be found as a "spiritual being," and creation seen in all its perfection. The full understanding of God cannot be gained in a day any more than a new social order can be established by the stroke of a pen, but little by little, through adherence to Spirit, true ideas will supplant erroneous beliefs. And today those that have ears to hear and desire a lasting peace above all things will answer the call from Mind.—Who is there among you who will go up and build the temple of the Lord God of Israel?

Sunrise in the Grand Cañon

The thing that had been mystery at twilight lay pure, clear, open, in the rosy hue of dawn. Out of the gates of the morning poured a light which glorified the palaces and pyramids, purified the afternoon's inscrutable clefts, swept away the shadows of the mesas, and bathed that broad, deep world of mighty mountains, stately spars of rock, and alabaster terraces in an artist's dream of color. . . . A stream of opal flowed out of the sun to touch each peak, mesa, dome, parapet, temple and tower, cliff and cleft into the light of another day.

I sat there a long time and knew that every second the scene changed, yet I could not tell how. I knew I sat high over a hole of broken, splintered, barren mountains; I knew that I could see a hundred miles of the length of it, and eighteen miles of the width of it, and a mile of the depth of it, and the shafts and rays of rose light on a million glancing surfaces at once; but that knowledge was of no help to me. I repeated a lot of meaningless superlatives to myself, and I found words utterly inadequate and superfluous. The spectacle was too elusive and too great.—Zane Grey.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

"When Mercy Seasons Justice"

THE communication which Dr. Solf, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the moment, in Berlin, has addressed to Mr. Lansing, is a study in contrasts. It is the contrast between Philip sober and Philip drunk, between a Germany drunken with the lust of victory, and a Germany sobered by the terror of defeat. It seems almost incredible that the man who sent the appeal should be speaking in the name of the nation which contemptuously violated its solemn pledge to Belgium as a "scrap of paper"; which marched across the country it was pledged to defend, burning and ravaging as it went, and murdering and outraging its people; which, in the course of four years, during which it believed no reckoning was possible, committed every conceivable infamy it could dream of in Northern France, bombarding cathedrals, burning towns, removing every imaginable sort of private property, from the machinery of the factories to the furniture of private houses, cutting down orchards and fouling water supplies, enforcing loans and deporting the population like cattle. A nation which trained Big Bertha on Paris churches, murdering the people worshipping in them for no purpose at all save that of frightfulness; which sent its aeroplanes over English villages to slaughter women and children; which sunk great unarmed liners in the high seas and packet boats in the narrow seas; which not only declined to interfere to prevent the Armenian massacres, but actually encouraged them in the interests of clearing that people from the path of the Baghdad railway; which stretched out its hand to Africa, and hung its native subjects like cherries from the trees, or flogged them into shapeless masses; which filled its foreign offices with promoters of arson and treason, its consulates with organizers of crime, and its banks and commercial offices with armies of spies. There is the indictment, or a fraction of the indictment, of the allied nations against Germany. And because the Allies demand that Germany shall surrender in a way which will place a repetition of her manifold treacheries and atrocities out of her power in the immediate future, Dr. Solf talks of "terrible terms."

Dr. Solf's appeal is, indeed, exactly what everybody, who understood Germany, expected would come when Germany was beaten. It is, in short, an appeal for a mercy and a consideration for herself, she has never shown to others. It is an appeal in the name of the German people, who rejoiced over the sinking of the Lusitania, and struck medals to commemorate the crime, for be it remembered that the Lusitania medal was not a Government medal but was the work of private industry, and as such, it is an appeal for reconciliation from the murderer to the family of his victims; it is an appeal for condonation, on the lines of the Pope's suggestion that all nations were very much alike in the present struggle, for this is the only basis which makes condonation a possibility; it is an appeal for the friendship of other nations with Germany, for the friendship, for instance, of the French men and women whose wives and daughters and children were dragged to German factories and into the German mines, to make ammunition to slaughter their husbands and brothers, at a price to themselves of every known indignity and outrage; it is an appeal for brotherhood to those Belgians who saw their fellow citizens standing before the firing platoons, for no other reason than that they had resisted the outrage of their neutrality by the ally sworn to defend it, and who witnessed their wives and daughters being driven toward the allied ranks as a firing screen for the German regiments marching behind them. Such an appeal may be made to Mr. Wilson, but it will be made in vain. It is made partially, no doubt, with the idea of causing dissension in the ranks of the Allies, but it will be found that the snare is set in vain before the eyes of the President. Dr. Solf appeals to the President as the spokesman of the Allies, and there is only one answer that the President can return to him, in the name of the Allies, and it is this, that such subterfuges will not do.

Now this does not mean, in the least, that the Allies are going to treat Germany as Germany treated them. They are not going to take advantage of their power to bomb German hospitals or to murder German children. They are going to protect the German wounded and to assist the German children. But they are not going to be mesmerized into believing that the appalling catalogue of German crimes is the work of one man, now a fugitive, and a fugitive solely by reason of his failure. When the German armies appeared to be marching to victory, the German people associated themselves with the Kaiser and proclaimed his greatness. This paper, like every other paper, no doubt, is in possession of dozens of letters from private German citizens, filled with abuse of the Allies and of every one who supported them, and filled with eulogy and defense of the German Kaiser and the German Government, and the German Government measures. It is useless, therefore, at this time of day, for the German people to attempt to dissociate themselves from the German Government. Their guilt is written down in millions of private letters. The crime of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, it must never be lost sight of, was their failure, not their successes. As has been pointed out dozens of times in these columns, the Kaiser himself is merely the personification of the German ideal of kultur. The manifestoes of the German professors, the utterances of the German commercial classes, are an unimpeachable evidence of this. Is there any human being who imagines that King George or President Poincaré could have called the bankers, the shipping magnates, the railway and steel kings of the French Republic and the United Kingdom together, as the Kaiser did at Potsdam, in 1914, and obtained their individual promises to support a war of aggression? King George and President Poincaré represent the type of peaceable democracy, which composes

the nations of which they are the chiefs, as completely as Mr. Wilson represents the spirit of the United States. Mr. Wilson could never have been guilty of the crimes of the German royal family, because Mr. Wilson is the type of American citizenship which revolts from these things. What made these horrors a possibility in the mouth and in the hands of the Kaiser was that he was the type of German trained kultur which stood in front of his palace in the nights of the last days of July, 1914, raging for war, and which when war came, and the atrocities followed, supported and defended every one of these atrocities as an inevitable consequence of war's biological necessity.

Therefore Mr. Wilson when he speaks to the Germans, in the name of the allied peoples, will speak to them in equal terms of mercy and justice. Their cities shall not be harried, their hospitals and hospital ships shall not be bombarded, their liners shall not be sunk at sea, their women and children shall not be sent into captivity to face forced labor and outrage. Their property shall not be looted, nor shall their factories and mines be destroyed. This is the mercy which shall be shown them, the mercy of the Anglo-Saxon and the allies of the Anglo-Saxon. But they shall have justice all the same. Justice seasoned with mercy, but none the less justice. For they shall make such reparation as is possible, and suffer such punishment as is deserved.

Prohibition Work in England

EVERY now and again, attention needs to be drawn to the steady, persistent, and ever more successful effort that is being made in Great Britain to convert not so much the country as the government to the urgent necessity for the institution of war-time prohibition. Progress may appear to be slow, but those who understand anything of what prohibition means and anything of what drink means are, indeed, not likely to be discouraged by any apparent slowness in gaining the great end in view. In no other struggle for reform is there, perhaps, a more widespread understanding, amongst those who are engaged in it, that the achievement of the end aimed at is inevitable; that it is only a question of time, and a very short time, before it will be achieved; and that, in any event, even during this waiting period, the situation is necessarily improving all the time. The plebiscites that are being taken up and down the country; the resolutions passed by such bodies as the Women's Cooperative Guild and many other associations; besides the steady, persistent work that is being carried on by various temperance organizations throughout the country, all show an alertness to the great need of the hour which is full of hope for the future.

Perhaps the most significant of recent developments in the struggle is the plebiscites. One of the great cries amongst those who are opposed to the abolition of the liquor traffic, after the threadbare plea against "curtailing the liberty of the subject," is that the working man is opposed to prohibition, and that labor unrest and labor difficulties will be increased many fold if the working man is "deprived of his liquor." It is an argument which has been advanced alike in the United Kingdom and in the United States, and it has found support, in both countries, from men whose actions and views on other matters would have led one to expect a more enlightened attitude. But it is an argument which has been dealt with by no one more unmercifully than by the working man himself, and by the great majority of those entitled to speak for him. In no instance, however, has its utter repudiation been seen more clearly than in the plebiscites which have recently been taken in Great Britain. So far, some twenty-seven such plebiscites have been taken, fifteen in England, ten in Scotland, and two in Wales. Most of them have been taken in large industrial centers, such as Hull and Dewsbury in England, Paisley and Clydebank in Scotland, and Llanelly and Blaenau Festiniog in Wales; and in each place, without a single exception, a decisive vote in favor of prohibition has resulted. In no place where the matter has been thus put to the vote of the community has the voting been against prohibition.

Now, those who know their England, Wales, and Scotland well know that in few places in Great Britain can the voice of the working man be more certainly heard than in the places just mentioned. They are, moreover, as far as labor is concerned, extraordinarily representative of the country as a whole. The dock sides of Hull, the woolen mills of Dewsbury, the great "shops" of Clydebank, form together a veritable microcosm of the labor of the United Kingdom. Yet these districts, with an opportunity afforded them of recording their opinion on the single issue of prohibition, have pronounced overwhelmingly in its favor.

The question, therefore, once again, arises as to how definite an expression of public opinion the government will require before it decides to act. Mr. Lloyd George might, perhaps, be forgiven if he did not take the initiative after his experience in the early days of the war, when his attempt to institute prohibition was frustrated, largely by the aid of his own supporters. But Mr. Lloyd George is not the man to take refuge behind such an excuse, no matter how freely it might be accorded to him, and the increasing host of those who appreciate the urgency of this matter will continue to look to him for leadership, and will not, it is to be hoped, look in vain.

The German Immigration Problem

IT REQUIRES only a little calm consideration to perceive that, as a result of the calamity she has brought upon herself, Germany will not be able to return to a normal industrial condition for years. She has alienated the custom, as well as the friendship, of practically the rest of the world. More bitter toward her than her recognized enemies of the last four years are, perhaps, the nations which she has recently been styling her allies. Her world trade has been wiped out. The armistice conditions deprive her of the ability to retrieve it, as she had hoped and planned, before her competitors could enter the field. She must make restitution for what she has destroyed, restore all stolen goods in her possession,

and supply indemnities for everything she has seized and applied to her own use.

For an indefinite season Germany will be back where she was during the first half of the last century, when one of her poets, forced into exile by the prevalent poverty and depression, sang,

Farewell, thou land where Hope is blighted,
Farewell, my country and my home.

There will, in all probability, be another great German exodus, another wave of Teutonic emigration such as that which followed the revolution of 1848. Then the United States held its arms wide open in welcome to the refugees and exiles, admitted them without question, and laid within their reach the opportunity which had been denied them at home.

No doubt, German immigrants will soon be flocking to the United States in great numbers, if the doors shall again be opened to their admission. Here, plainly, arises a problem; but it is less difficult of solution than the problem likely to arise from the flocking of German immigrants into Mexico and Central and South American countries. At the worst, the German immigrant in the United States can be kept under surveillance; at the best, if he seeks a foothold in the Western Hemisphere with motives such as those which have prompted great numbers of his compatriots in the past, he will be dangerous in any part of the American continents. Aside from his conspiracies in the United States, his plots and machinations throughout the southern Americas have been disturbing factors in American and in world affairs during the war. He was trusted in the past and proved untrustworthy. Will he be more deserving of trust in the future? Who can tell? And herein lies the question.

It is a question that cannot be avoided, nor can a decision upon it be long postponed. Germanization has now been defeated in North and South America, as well as in other parts of the world. But will it remain defeated? Should it, with free-handed generosity, be given the privilege of reviving?

Cranberries

A GREAT wave of relief has recently passed over New England and the entire United States, a wave of relief, let it be said at once, having nothing whatever to do with the signing of the armistice, but altogether to do with the forthcoming traditional national peace council, the Thanksgiving festival. Throughout all the years that have elapsed since the promising summer that followed the first dark and dreary winter of Plymouth Colony, somebody, at some point between Hingham and Provincetown, has remarked to somebody else that it is a wonder how the cranberries have turned out after all; for it appears always to have been the way of cranberries to be fickle and hesitant, elusive and contrary, up to nearly the last moment, that is to say, almost to Thanksgiving Day, and then to change their attitude completely, and all the more pleasantly for having kept everybody guessing.

It is now nearly three hundred years since the Thanksgiving dinner was invented. Some say it was suggested by the wild turkeys that flew in great flocks in the autumn over Cape Cod; others think that it was suggested by the abundance of oysters to be had for the gathering in the Cape Cod coves; but the great majority of those who have discussed the subject in all its phases, and from all its bearings, appear to be convinced that the Thanksgiving Dinner never would have been thought of but for the discovery of the Cape Cod cranberry.

The wild turkey of Cape Cod was a noisy bird. He could be heard long before he was seen and long after he had disappeared. There were times, they say, when he appeared in flocks so large as to obscure the sun. This is told of other wild fowl than the turkey in the early days of colonial settlement, so that there must be some truth behind it. All the old chroniclers love to dwell upon the marvelous game bird flights, and it is acknowledged that the most picturesque and beautiful of them all were the flights of wild turkeys. But, as already said, the wild turkey made himself heard as well as seen.

The Cape Cod oyster, on the other hand, was retiring, unobtrusive, disinclined to put himself forward, striving to outdo his neighbor and friend, the Cape Cod quahog, in the matter of attending to his own business. And the cranberry, later to become identified with the social gayeties of a usually sober-minded people, was, if anything, more modest still, content to be hidden from sight in the depths of the Cape Cod swamps.

Nobody can tell, but anybody may conjecture, how the three were brought together for the first time. A Thanksgiving Day having been agreed upon, a feature of the occasion came to be a Thanksgiving Dinner; then, naturally, a turkey was wanted, and after this bird was caught out of the sky, there was need of something with which to stuff it, and there were the oysters, millions of them; and then, something was needed in the way of a side dish, something in the nature of an acid fruit, and so the men folk were sent with dishes or pails into the swamps, barefooted and barelegged, on a chilly November day, to pick cranberries. Then came the cooking, the gathering of the family about the table, the taking in of the stranger or wayfarer, the heads bent in devotion, the clatter of knives, forks, and plates, remarks to the effect that the cranberries were better than ever, and that was all there was to it, except the merriment, which even in those austere times, and even in the most somber period of Pilgrim and Puritan settlement, was seldom altogether lacking.

Few of the early customs originating with the English colonists have clung so tenaciously or spread so widely as that of Thanksgiving. For many years it was confined altogether to the Old Colony; then it was adopted throughout Massachusetts; gradually it spread into the other New England colonies; then it followed New Englanders in their western migrations; finally it became a national festival. The wild turkey has well-nigh vanished, but a satisfactory substitute has been found in the tame turkey; the oysters are not all gathered on Cape Cod, nor is the cranberry gathered any longer either by men with bare legs or by men in rubber boots, for the modern cranberry bed may be as dry as a sitting-room

floor, in the picking season. But the last Thursday in November without cranberries, in any part of the country, would be no day at all.

To revert to the wave of relief. It was in the nature of information to the effect that, notwithstanding all rumors and reports to the contrary, there would be a plentiful supply of cranberries this year, and that the price would be one that the consumer could bear. It would be a short crop, compared with other years, because of a June frost, but this would be compensated for by the fact that it could be gathered more leisurely because of its shortness, and at less cost for hired pickers.

There will be enough cranberries to make all the cranberry sauce the nation will need this Thanksgiving season; how to provide all the essentials of the Thanksgiving Dinner of a year hence, when a large number of the soldier and sailor boys will be back on the old homesteads again, will be more of a problem, but one that will be met in due season.

Meanwhile, if the Thanksgiving Dinners of this year are reduced so as to permit the Food Administration to increase its European shipments to the maximum before winter sets in, the grand old custom of New England, now become national, which knowingly permits no one to go hungry in the Thanksgiving season, will be more than ever praiseworthy and deserving of preservation.

Notes and Comments

ON THE 4th of November there appeared in this column a note on the subject of the intensified accumulation of coal for winter storage. Two days later, by an extraordinary coincidence, the Corning Leader, of New York, thought of exactly the same note, expressed in exactly the same words, and with exactly the same stops, and it appeared on their editorial page also. After this let nobody complain that the age of coincidence is past.

It is a gallant story which is told by the Official Gazette in London of how the Canadian piper James Richardson of the Manitoba Regiment won the V. C. It will form a glorious third to those of two other heroic pipers, Findlater, at Dargai, and Dan Laidlaw, at Loos. Richardson played his company over the top in the battle of the Somme, in October, 1916. Then, when, held up by wire, the men became demoralized for the moment, Richardson strode up and down outside the wire playing his pipes with the greatest coolness. The effect was instantaneous. The company rushed the wire and captured the position.

RESTRICTIONS placed on news of the movements of ships, it is now thought by the Secretary of the United States Navy, may be safely removed. This, and the lifting of similar bans upon information, together with a promise to the effect that censoring of all kinds shall soon cease, will be taken by the ordinary person as a pretty sure sign that the world has been made safe for democracy. There can be no such thing as real freedom when one has to be careful of everything he tells another, or of the tone of voice in which he tells it, while the man who is compelled to keep to himself things which he would give the world to tell feels little better off than a slave. It is grand to feel the shackles dropping off, and glorious to hear them fall.

AT QUARITCH's, the other day, a copy of Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam" sold for £100. It was the original edition, and was priced by Fitzgerald's despairing publisher at 1d. Swinburne and Rossetti, discovering what a treasure of poetry was to be had for nothing, bought several copies for themselves and advised their friends of the bargain. Andrew Lang says that so highly was it thought of by the initiated that "to adore it was a sign of grace, and in the long run to admire Omar and the old French tale of 'Aucassin and Nicolette' became a substitute for a liberal education."

ONE of the war correspondents thinks it necessary to say, in connection with the headlong flight of a notorious criminal, that "in Holland nothing is ever done in a hurry," a statement that appears to be somewhat contradictory.

IN ACCORDANCE with time-honored usage, Champ Clark, as retiring Speaker, will become Democratic, or minority, leader of the next House of Representatives of the United States, a position which will enable him to test the issues which his party is planning to raise in the presidential contest of 1920. The distinguished gentleman from Missouri has always shone brightly in opposition, and his opportunities for shining during the next two years will be many.

INTEREST of some intensity is likely to be aroused by the announcement of the Aero Club of America that the signing of the armistice reopens the proposed trans-Atlantic aircraft competition, suspended in August, 1914. Aviation has made tremendous strides during the last four years. It is not unreasonable to say that if there had been no war the trans-Atlantic trip would probably have been successfully accomplished long before now. With the progress made in construction of the machines, especially with the development of engines, and with the increased skill of aviators, as results of the war, the day when the achievement shall be accomplished should be close at hand.

WINTHROP M. DANIELS, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, predicts that railroads, after the war arrangement has expired, will be operated either under entire government management and control or under private control with government supervision of financing. It is impossible, at this juncture, for anybody to tell just how the railway problem will finally be solved. The one thing that seems certain is that the competitive plan of operation, with its long trail of waste, is gone forever. If it could be said that the old type of locomotive, with its long trail of smoke and cinders, also had gone forever, there would be real cause for rejoicing.